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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

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TO-DAY:

TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat No. 2 red, 75¾; cash corn No. 2 mixed, 41⅝; cash cotton, 7 5-16.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that a junction has been effected by the forces of Gen. Joubert and the Free State burghers who came through Van Reenan's Pass. The situation of the British under Gen. White is so serious that his retreat to the south is regarded in London as possible. The Boer force about Ladysmith is now estimated at 17,000 men, and an attack is momentarily expected. Four large camps have been seen within ten miles of the town. From a small war balloon the British have observed the Boers bringing up and mounting large guns to command the place. According to a dispatch from Mafeking, the shelling of that place began on Monday morning, and was conducted at a range of two and one-half miles. The water works have been seized. According to a report from Pretoria, the town was on fire from the shells. Capt. Hardy has made a report on the capture of a part of the Eighteenth Hussars by the Boers. The Boers were thanked officially for their kindness to the British wounded at Dundee. The German corps is being restored by the Boers to its original strength of 600 men. It is reported that the British are seeking German recruits at Hamburg and Metz. The feeling of the French-Canadians is said to be so strong against the British that less than 100 of them are to be found in the contingent of 1,000 men which sails to-morrow. It is said that the plans for the increase of the German Navy were conceived by the Kaiser and that he will take steps to force action to comply with his desires. Gen. Hernandez has disagreed with the new Government at Caracas and left the city to start a new rebellion. He has 2,000 men. Recent heavy rains in Jamaica caused great damage in cities, delayed railway traffic, and injured shipping. —Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Tammany issued its campaign address to the voters.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh gave out yesterday a statement in reference to the reports of the colonization of voters in this city, particularly in the Eighth Assembly District.

Page 2.

Mrs. George Ehret of this city died suddenly Saturday night at Summit, N. J.

The Civil Service Commission, after investigating the matter of soliciting political contributions by letter or circulars, says that the practice comes within Section XII. of the Civil Service act and is illegal.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union an attempt was made to expel the delegates of the Druggists' League, which was attributed by Tammany men to the fact that the league is opposing Mazet.

Page 3.

Two were hurt yesterday in Jersey City by coming into contact with trolley cars.

The Rev. Father W. D. McKinnon, who served in the Philippines, lectured last evening at Columbus Hall. He said he looked for a speedy termination of the war.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee yesterday said that the United States should fulfil the promise of independence to the Cubans as quickly as possible, but not before they learn how to govern themselves.

Page 4.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Montefiore Home was held yesterday.

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock is rigged for her return voyage across the Atlantic and will sail to-morrow.

A house has been purchased by subscription for the family of Warren Guion, who lost his life in endeavoring to save others in the Windsor Hotel fire.

Page 5.

The color question has been raised at the New York School of Applied Design for Women, and one of the students has withdrawn.

Edward B. Clint of Hilton, N. Y., who is supposed to have been decoyed to this city for the purpose, was assaulted and robbed in Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue.

Page 7.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, who was taken ill at the Lotos Club Saturday night, was much better yesterday.

Fire discovered in a cedar chest in the home of Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright last night did $200 damage.

Negotiations for a treaty restoring completely friendly relations between this country and Spain will begin soon in Madrid.

The Bureau of Naval Intelligence has made public a document containing the findings of the Spanish court in the proceedings relating to the capitulation of Santiago.

Page 8.

Controller Coler said yesterday that the public could not feel safe regarding the Ramapo water contract until those who had fostered the scheme openly declared against it.

Page 10.

Dr. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture on "The Lessons of the Dreyfus Case."

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur declared that the growth of Protestantism in the United States was more rapid than that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Amid military pomp and the gloom of darkening skies the body of Gen. Guy V. Henry was borne through the city yesterday on its way to its final resting place in Washington.

The committee appointed by the New York Presbytery to induce Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Seminary to resign from the Presbyterian ministry has failed in its efforts, and it is expected he will be tried on the charge of holding views opposed to Presbyterian doctrines.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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NEW STATION FOR CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Within the next two years a magnificent new passenger station will be erected on the site of the present antiquated and inadequate station in Van Buren Street, between Pacific Avenue and Sherman Street. Both the Vanderbilt and Rock Island people, who own the station and the grounds jointly, admit the urgent necessity of a more commodious and modern station, and they are ready to expend several million dollars, provided proper arrangements can be made with the city. Estimates of the cost of construction have been prepared for replacing the present building with one that will be a credit to the roads and an ornament to the city.

A new station is made imperative by the necessity of elevating the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island from Sixteenth Street into the station in order to do away with the dangerous grade crossing at Harrison Street. That crossing, just at the end of the train shed where the trains enter the station, not only endangers life and property but seriously delays the movement of trains. The city officials have been urging the elevation of the tracks at that point for some time, but the railroad officials claim that it cannot be done unless Taylor Street is vacated by the city between Clark Street and the river.

Sailors and Marines for Manila.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A squad of 100 sailors and marines left this city to-night bound for New York, their ultimate destination being the Philippine Islands. The marines, fifty-six in number, will be taken to Cavite on the United States ship Buffalo. The sailors will go direct overland to San Francisco.

The train for Toledo is No. 19 on the New York Central; $120 every afternoon; Toledo next morning.—Adv.

REPORT ON COLONIZATION

McCullagh Charges Wholesale Frauds in Engel's District.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS USED

Obtained by False Statements Made to the Courts, It Is Alleged—Thinks Mazet Will Win Out.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections, gave out yesterday a statement in reference to the reports of the colonization of voters in certain Assembly districts of this city. The document goes into detail with regard to the Eighth District, and makes use of that district as an example of what the Superintendent thinks has been done in a number of others.

When he gave out the statement, Mr. McCullagh was asked how he could deal with the "thirty-day" voters who may have been moved into certain districts for the purpose of carrying it for one political party. He replied that all of these men are violating the letter and spirit of the election laws, and can be reached and punished. He said, however, that the clearest cases will be those of men who have established homes in other parts of the city, and admitted that it would be difficult to get at unmarried men who may have colonized for thirty days prior to election.

The law, he said, fixes the definition of a residence so clearly that it can be used against these violators of its provisions. If a man has a family living in one district, he said, the law will not respect his statement that he has moved into another district for thirty days. He will have to prove that his change of residence was genuine.

As to the reported colonization of Poles in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Districts, Mr. McCullagh said he had known of it for weeks past, and has been investigating it for some time. He said he has evidence against at least twenty men who swore they knew these Poles had been residents of the city for five years, whereas they were naturalized only last year. He thinks that those who made such oaths can be punished for perjury.

THINKS MAZET WILL WIN.

The Superintendent had little to say about the Nineteenth Assembly District, where the fight is waging against Robert Mazet. He said that colonization has been carried on in that district as well as in others, and that it would be detected and punished.

From what he had gathered about the political situation in the district, he said, he has come to the conclusion that Mazet will be elected. He based his opinion upon information that had been volunteered to him by men living in the district. Many of the National Democrats and Citizens' Union men, he said, are dissatisfied with the fusion of Tammany and the Citizens' Union, and will not take part in the election. These men, he was informed, had refrained from registering; and, if this be true, he said, the chances for Mazet are brighter than are generally supposed.

He had been told of one house in which there are sixteen Citizens' Union men who had voted for Low in 1897, but who will now vote for Mazet. These sixteen men made up a purse of $400, each putting in $25, for a campaign fund to be used in the interest of the Republican nominee.

Superintendent McCullagh's statement with regard to the colonization of voters follows:

"My attention having been called to articles which have appeared in the public press in the past few days in reference to alleged colonization of Socialists in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, who, it is alleged, have obtained their naturalization papers fraudulently, the intimation being given that I am ignorant of the facts regarding these allegations, and it being charged inferentially that the work of this department is being devoted to partisan purposes in certain doubtful Assembly districts in which alleged colonization methods have been practiced by the Democratic Party, I desire to lay the facts in my possession, or a part of the facts, before the public, and thus render unnecessary the work of investigating these alleged frauds by the committee of lawyers which it is reported has been appointed to perform this work.

CHARGES AGAINST ENGEL'S MEN.

"So far as the allegation that this department is ignorant of the frauds practiced in securing naturalization papers, I desire to state that in my report to the Governor regarding the election of 1898 I called attention to the fraudulent practices which I had discovered in the metropolitan district in obtaining naturalization papers. Subsequent to that report I was reported to me at a meeting of the persons interested in the Eighth Assembly District that it was decided, no mater at what cost or what sacrifices were necessary, that the district must be carried for the Democratic member of Assembly at the election of 1899, whether it was done legally or illegally.

"A suggestion was made that colonization should take place three or four months prior to election in that district, in order to legally colonize voters, the organization interested pledging itself to bear the expense. The meeting adjourned with the understanding that a new and more inexpensive plan be devised.

"The suggestion was made subsequent to such meeting by certain District Captains of the Eighth Assembly District that the most feasible way of creating a Democratic majority in that district was to secure naturalization papers for as many of the immense number of foreigners settled in that district as could be prevailed upon to pay for these papers. This proposition was most favorably received, notwithstanding the fact that it was well known that a large majority of the men to be naturalized did not possess the qualifications required to become citizens under the laws of the United States and the State of New York.

"The proposition was peculiarly acceptable, for the reason that, in addition to creating new citizens to be utilized for political purposes, it also opened up a source of revenue which had up to this time been but slightly drawn upon.

CREATING THE CITIZENS.

"In pursuance of the settled policy, certain district Captains in the Eighth Assembly District shortly after the beginning of this year began the systematic work of creating these citizens, the modus operandi being as follows: They would locate the foreigners who desired to become citizens and would approach them with the offer to procure their papers for them for a certain sum, which varied from $5 to $15, according to circumstances.

"The men who desired to become citizens, realizing that they could not successfully pass the examination before the courts, were, in most cases, willing and did pay these agents to procure other persons to impersonate them before the court, the agents at the same time securing a professional witness who would swear to the necessary length of residence of the applicant required by law, and upon the issue of the paper by the court the agent would deliver the naturalization paper to the person named therein, who, as a matter of fact, never appeared in court. The money was paid to the agent by the person receiving the naturalization certificate, and the agent afterward divided the money with the witness.

"The men engaged in this work very shrewdly took advantage of the provision of the United States law which allows minor children arriving in this country before the age of eighteen years to take out full papers without previous declaration of intention, and it is a fact proved by the records of the courts, especially in the Eastern District court in Brooklyn, that a vast majority of the 5,000 men naturalized during the past year in that court were naturalized under the provision relating to minor children.

"Under this section men whom I have found since to be forty-five and fifty years of age were naturalized as minor children, they or the dummy impersonating them swearing they reached this country under the age of eighteen years, when, as a matter of fact, the applicant was between twenty-five and forty years of age, when he arrived in this country. This fraud was further protected by the fact that the official records of emigrants arriving in this country on file at the Barge Office were destroyed at the fire on Ellis Island in 1897.

WORK AMONG THE PEDDLERS.

"The first organized attempt that this department discovered in obtaining these fraudulent papers was in the association known as the Citizens' Peddlers' Organization of the Greater New York, with headquarters at 73 Allen Street, in the Eighth Assembly District, of which Moritz Graubard is now the President, an organization which numbers between 700 and 800 members.

"In order for the members of this organization to pursue their business as peddlers it is necessary that they should be citizens, or shall have made application to become citizens, otherwise no license can be issued to them. Certain politicians in the Eighth Assembly District realizing the political value of the Peddlers' Organization took an active interest in the affairs of it and became officers of it, and when the colonization scheme was broached this organization presented a fruitful field for their efforts.

"Realizing the importance of securing accurate information as to the methods to be pursued in this scheme, I appointed Deputy Superintendents of Elections and instructed them to become members of this organization, which they did, and so successful were they in hiding their identity that one of them became and is now the Financial Secretary of the organization, while others became actual peddlers, and pursued their occupation in the public streets.

"Other deputies were appointed who became members of the Martin Engel Association of the Eighth Assembly District in order to keep me informed in connection with this and other schemes. Other men were appointed as deputies, and located in furnished rooms in that district, and by these methods I was kept in touch with every development that has occurred in the Eighth Assembly District during the past year. These deputies were instructed by me to make daily reports to this office, and these reports, containing the facts learned by them, are now on file in this office, and will be made public at the proper time.

APPEARED IN MANY CASES.

"This colonization scheme proved to be such a fruitful source of revenue and of such political value that it soon extended beyond the boundaries of the Eighth Assembly District, and was pursued with unabated vigor throughout the entire Summer in the Second, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts, and in other districts to a lesser extent. To show the systematic methods pursued I will state that the records disclosed the astounding fact that some of these professional witnesses have appeared in from 75 to 100 cases in the same court.

"Realizing that whatever violation of law there might be in the securing of these fraudulent papers was an offense against the United States law, and therefore outside of my jurisdiction at the time of the offense, but foreseeing that the naturalization papers would perhaps be utilized at the election of 1899, I determined to gather such evidence as was possible of the fraudulent character of these papers in order to prosecute the offenders if they should utilize them for registration purposes.

"This, of course, could not possibly be done by me until the close of the registration for the election of 1899. To that end I appointed a number of Deputy Superintendents of Elections, who made a complete transcript of every naturalization paper issued in the United States District Courts in the Eastern and Southern Districts of the State of New York.

"In the Eastern District Court, located in Brooklyn, it was discovered that nearly 5,000 men were naturalized between Jan. 1, 1899, up to and including Aug. 9, which was the last day that naturalization papers would be available for use at the election of this year. In the Southern District, located in Manhattan Borough, it was found that nearly 4,000 men were naturalized during that period, a vast majority of this number claiming a residence on the east side in the Assembly districts mentioned. Other deputies were assigned to the work of investigating the statements made by the applicants and the professional witnesses who secured these naturalization papers.

MEN TO BE PROSECUTED.

"I have secured absolute evidence of the falsity of the claims made by hundreds of these men who have secured their papers, and the evidence will be submitted at once to the United States District Attorneys in the Southern and Eastern Districts of the State of New York.

"In this connection I desire to state that since the registration was compeleted I have caused an investigation to be made of the naturalization papers of 1899 which have been presented by applicants for registration, with the following result:

"In the Second Assembly District, 106; in the Sixth Assembly District, 209; in the Eighth Assembly District, 637; in the Tenth Assembly District, 384; in the Twelfth Assembly District, 672; in the Sixteenth Assembly District, 512.

"The returns of the Inspectors of Elections in these districts as in others do not show the exact number of 1899 papers which were presented by applicants for registration for the reason that the records kept by the Inspectors in many districts are incomplete as to the date and other facts relating to naturalization papers, but they are approximately correct.

"Much stress has been laid upon the apparent increase of registration in the Eighth Assembly District as compared with the registration of 1898, the Eighth Assembly District being the only one of thirty-five Assembly districts in the County of New York showing such increase of registration as compared with 1898.

"That increase on the face of it is 188. If the registration of 1898 be compared with the registration of 1899, it will be found that by subtracting the 637 newly naturalized citizens who have registered this year in the Assembly district from the registration of 1899, it shows a falling off from the registration of 1898 of 449, or about 10 per cent.

"As to whether the persons naturalized under the false statements made to the courts are Socialists, Democrats, or Republicans, I have no means of determining, nor do I care. The evidence which I have collected includes not only the Eighth Assembly District, but all the other Assembly districts in which this fraud has been practiced."

DANFORTH REPLIES TO McCULLAGH.

Says the Democrats Are Not Colonizers —Mr. Croker Silent.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee, when shown Superintendent McCullagh's statement relative to colonization, said last night with much show of indignation:

"It's a pretty thing for Republicans to make charges of colonization against Democrats. The Republicans were the originators of the colonization scheme. Several years ago, during Thurlow Weed's time, the Republicans sent to Philadelphia asking for 500 feet of lead pipe. Five hundred repeaters were sent to New York, and they voted early and often.

"This must have been the origin of the phrase, 'Lead pipe cinch.' Talk of Democratic colonization and fraud! Who could have been guilty of such fraud and corruption as the Republicans by this scheme?

"Did not they in 1877, through the connivance of William E. Chandler and the Pinkston woman steal a President? No, it is not the Democrats who are colonizers and repeaters, but the Republicans who originated the scheme."

Mr. Croker, when shown Superintendent McCullagh's statement at the Democratic Club, looked grimly at it. "I have nothing to say about it. I will not discuss McCullagh. Every one knows what I think of him and his acts," he said.

The statement, however, was the all-absorbing topic at the club. It was said that Mr. Croker would reply to it in a speech he would make either to-night or some night this week.

Capt. James Crandall Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 29.—Capt. James Crandall, a retired shipmaster, while fishing off the harbor to-day was run into by the British schooner Wandrian and drowned. Capt. Crandall was known by a great many yachting men. He sailed on the Fleetwing in the race across the ocean in 1866, when that yacht competed with the Henrietta and Vesta for a purse of $90,000. Capt. Crandall was seventy years old.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS CONFER.

Chairman Odell Arrives in Response, It Is Said, to an Urgent Summons from Senator Platt.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee arrived from Newburg at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at a little after 8 o'clock last evening. It was said that Senator Platt had telegraphed him to come to headquarters. When Mr. Odell left on Saturday he said that he would not return until to-day. His sudden conclusion to return and his reticence upon his arrival excited much interest.

Senator Platt was seen just before Mr. Odell arrived, and asked about the report. He said: "I have no statements to make."

He was asked also about the prospects for Republican success in the campaign. "I have nothing to say now," he replied.

On his way to the State headquarters Senator Platt held a short conversation with Frederick S. Gibbs. Shortly after the Senator disappeared in the rooms of the Republican Committee Mr. Odell arrived. Then the door was closed and the conference which followed lasted for nearly an hour. When it ended neither Mr. Odell nor Senator Platt would say anything relative to the subject of the consultation.

It was reported that Senator Platt had received some disquieting news from up the State and that this was the reason for summoning Mr. Odell. It was also reported that there was urgent need of some action to encourage the voters, both up the State and in this city, and that a statement would be given out some time to-day.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

C. B. Orvis, the Alleged Accomplice of W. F. Ellis, Who Was Arrested Here, Is Held in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—C. B. Orvis, an oil operator from the Pennsylvania oil region, was arrested on a Wabash train, at Twenty-seventh Street, by detectives of the Central Station at noon to-day, and is being held for alleged forgeries at Washington, Penn., by which over $30,000 is said to have been realized. William F. Ellis, an alleged accomplice, was arrested in New York less than a week ago. Another warrant has been issued, calling for the arrest of T. J. Vandergrist, President of the Woodland Oil Company of Pittsburg.

Orvis had been stopping at the Duquesne Hotel in Pittsburg prior to the passing of the notes and the police of the country secured the information that he had come to Chicago with his family. Warrants were sent to the police here and Orvis and his wife were located at 1,804 Michigan Avenue, where they had been for two weeks. When the police called there it was found Orvis and his wife had left with their baggage. The expressman was found, and about the time the Wabash train for Detroit pulled out it was learned they were aboard.

The officers, however, were south of the station and succeeded in boarding the train. Orvis was arrested and taken to jail. His wife and son joined him later. An affecting scene took place, and Orvis denied to her that he was guilty of the charge.

On Friday last Magistrate Deuel held William F. Ellis on the charge of having swindled a Washington (Penn.) bank out of $45,000 by means of three notes purporting to have been made by by E. L. Parker & Co. of Boston and payable to Ellis, C. B. Orvis, and T. J. Vandergrist. Parker & Co. repudiate the notes.

CRITICAL TIMES IN VENEZUELA.

Gen. Hernandez Leaves Caracas to Start a New Rebellion.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 29.—Gen. Hernandez has had a rupture with the Government and left Caracas early this morning for Ocumare to start a new revolution. He has 2,000 men. All the Liberals are supporting Gen. Cipriano Castro.

The situation is extremely critical.

LUCKY KLONDIKERS AT HOME.

Two Norwalk Men Return with Gold and Will Go Back for More.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 29.—With their pockets lined with gold and a comfortable fortune awaiting them upon their return to the Klondike regions, Samuel Hopkins and William Ross returned unexpectedly to their home, in this city, yesterday, after a two years' absence, to spend a few months before returning to the gold fields to secure the wealth awaiting them. Their claim is situated at Atlin, on Spruce Creek, where the opportunity for hydraulic mining is excellent. The owners of claims in that vicinity have formed a combine, and next season will have a complete hydraulic outfit with which to work the claims.

Gold at Seattle Assay Office.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 29.—Since Jan. 1 the Seattle Assay Office has received for treatment $11,611,204, and since the office began business, July 15, 1898, $17,280,361. During the week the office made three shipments of assayed gold to the United States Mint of a total value of $1,500,000.

VOLUNTEER SHOT FOR BURGLAR.

Was Trying to Break into a Store When Killed by the Watchman.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 29.—John Petter was shot and instantly killed this morning while attempting to enter the store of Hammerton & Dunseth, at Beason, in company with a gang of burglars. At 2 o'clock this morning Watchman Mowrey saw two men trying to enter at the front door and one at the side. They left, but soon returned, and then the man at the side broke the glass in the door. Young Petter reached his hand in and unlocked the door. Mowrey called to him, asking, "What do you want?" Petter raised his hand so that Mowrey believed he was about to shoot, and he fired one barrel of his shotgun into Petter's face, killing him instantly. The body fell back into the street, and the others fled.

On Petter's body was a discharge from the Thirty-ninth United States Volunteers, which showed that he was born in Oakland, Cal., and was twenty-one years old. He enlisted Sept. 9, and was mustered out Oct. 11.

BERKELEY'S FATHER ARRIVES.

Demanded Arrest of All Concerned in Death of Cornell Student.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The remains of Edward Fairfax Berkeley, the Corneli student who was drowned here last Friday, will be taken to his home in St. Louis, Mo., to-morrow. Mr. Berkeley arrived last night. He telegraphed the Sheriff previous to leaving for the East to arrest all parties concerned in the initiation of his son into the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the resulting accident. But as the Coroner has exonerated both the society and Dickinson, the student who was with Berkeley at the time, from all blame no step in that direction has been taken.

Mr. Berkeley has not given out any statement to the press. The accident has caused considerable talk here, and it is the general opinion that it could have been avoided. It is believed that it will injure the society to some extent.

Ohio Village Afire.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Bloomdale, Ohio, a village on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, says that all of the village east of Main Street is ablaze and that help is coming from Fostoria. No further details are given.

TAMMANY TO THE VOTERS

Issues of the Campaign Discussed in a Formal Address.

MR. MAZET AND ASTORIA GAS

His Committee the Outcome of the Defeat of the Bill—Where the Two Parties Stand.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall gave out last night its address to the voters of this county. This document has been in course of preparation for some days, and it is supposed to have been drafted by Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan of the Committee on Resolutions. The statement follows in part:

"In this campaign the Republican managers, finding their own records so vicious and indefensible, are compelled to utterly ignore the proper subjects of political discussion and resort to the most shameless and ungrateful defamation of our proud city, and the dishonest, vindictive, and gross abuse of its officials and citizens. No such political dodge can succeed. The people will not be distracted or deceived by unblushing misrepresentations issuing from those who have degraded what was once the great Republican organization to the low level of a silent but sharing partner in the political jobbing concern of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

"The villification of our city through the medium of the discredited Mazet committee will not disturb public confidence in the Municipal Government or diminish the honorable record of any of its departments. The people understand the motive that prompted the appointment of the committee, constituted in its majority of pliable partisan tools of Platt and his partners. The records of the last session of the Legislature furnish the explanation of both its creation and purpose.

THE ASTORIA GAS "GRAB."

"At the behest of Tracy, Boardman & Platt there was proposed in the Assembly of the State by the notorious Mazet, Feb. 2, 1899, a bill (introductory No. 558) recognized at that time by the press, and since known to the people, as the Astoria gas 'grab.' It provided for the most gigantic steal of a public franchise ever attempted. It proposed to grant in perpetuity, and without a dollar of compensation to the city, in direct violation of the provisions of our charter, and to a 'dummy' corporation, made up of clerks in the law office of the counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company, the right 'to lay and maintain conductors, mains, and pipes for the purpose of supplying gas and electricity in the City of New York, under and across the East River, and under and across any waters separating the Boroughs of Queens, Manhattan, and the Bronx in said city, and under and across any intervening land belonging to the City of New York, or to private persons, at such places as it may determine, and under and across any property which it may acquire and own, and through, under, and across any streets, avenues, or public places which shall intervene between said company's works for the manufacture of gas or electricity, in the County of Queens, and the East River, not exceeding 2,500 feet from said river; and to construct and maintain the subways and approaches requisite therefor; provided, however, that such conductors, mains, or pipes shall be so laid and maintained as not to obstruct or impair navigation, commerce, or anchorage of any navigable waters without the consent of the Secretary of War or other authorized officers of the United States. Such corporation is hereby empowered to acquire, by condemnation or purchase, such real property, public or private; or right, interest, or easement therein, for the laying and maintaining of its mains, pipes, and conductors as may be necessary in the exercise of the powers hereby conferred. Such property, when so acquired, shall be deemed to have been acquired and to be held as and for a public use.'

MAZET ITS ARDENT SUPPORTER.

"Not content with providing for the plundering of the people in the manner indicated, it was sought in the same bill to foreclose the people from the possibility of any possible relief in the future, or of obtaining, in the slightest measure, any redress for the great wrong attempted against them, and with that end in view we find incorporated as the sixth section of the bill the following provisions, without parallel or precedent in any legislative enactment:

"'All acts or parts of acts, general, private, or local, inconsistent with, impairing, or limiting the rights or powers conferred by this act, so far as they are inconsistent with, impair, limit, or impose other or additional conditions upon the exercise of such rights or powers, are, as to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company of Queens County, hereby repealed.'

"It was only after this infamous scheme, successful in the Assembly, had been defeated in the Senate by the unanimous vote of the Democratic Senators, that Tracy, Boardman & Platt, in revenge for the loss of the enormous contingent fee which had been promised them in the event of success, demanded that there should be opened some avenue through which their venom and malice against the city officials and political leaders responsible for their great disappointment should find an outlet. And so the appointment of a committee was decreed, and Mazet, the most ardent supporter and open advocate of the 'grab' in the Assembly, was placed at its head, not in response to any public sentiment, not at the request of a single one of the many organizations in the city, not for the achievement of any laudable or legitimate purpose, nor for the attainment of any desirable end, but simply as a warning that when the special interests of this law firm were interfered with at home or abroad the strength and influence of what was once the Republican organization, but what is now only Platt's machine, would be directed against the offending parties.

INVESTIGATION A FAILURE.

"It is not to be wondered at that a committee thus constituted has from the very beginning been discredited by both press and public, and for the same reason its disreputable, arrogant, and insulting methods have created no surprise. Designed to work out the malice of the disgruntled law firm, it has proceeded along just such lines as might be expected from so infamous a conception and so base a perversion of the powers of government. With all its anxiety to be able to bring to its progenitors some substantial result, it has failed to disclose the misappropriation or wrongful expenditure of a single dollar of the city's funds, a lack of honesty, efficiency, or devotion on the part of a single city official, a criticism of the excellence of any of the city departments which has a foundation other than in disappointment or calumny or a single fact injurious or reflecting upon any other reputation than its own. This, too, notwithstanding that its sessions have been open for the ventilation of every private grievance; that its time has been devoted to the recital of the inventions of the unworthy and the repetition of untraceable rumors originating in malice, and that its avowed purpose was to discover any weakness of its political opponents that might help to excuse the vile purpose of its creation.

"It is true that the people of this county have been put to enormous expense by reason of the consolidation of a city now known as Greater New York, and that the taxpayers are subjected to a higher tax rate than obtained under the independent City Government. It will be remembered, however, that the greater part of our local expenditures are beyond the control of our own officials, that we are obliged to meet heavy expenses forced upon us through Republican legislation against the determined protests of our representatives, and that, grievous as are these burdens, they are added to by the action of the Republican State Board of Tax Commissioners, who unload upon us the taxes which rightfully belong to Republican localities, through increasing our assessed valuations, this year to the amount of $165,000,000, and during the last ten years to nearly $1,000,000,000.

"We, therefore, could well afford to have this campaign rest upon an intelligent public judgment as to the record of our city administration alone. But we are intelligent enough to appreciate that other issues of vital importance to the people are involved.

OTHER ISSUES INVOLVED.

"From among the many such we submit the following:

"Shall the government of this greater city rest with legally elected officials selected by its own citizens? The Democratic Party answers yes. The Republican Party answers no.

"Shall we be governed from Albany by Republican legislators in whose selection we have had neither vote nor voice? The Republican Party answers yes. The Democratic Party answers no.

"Shall this, the most important community in the State, as a punishment for its political belief, be denied the full measure of personal liberty accorded to the citizens in every Republican locality? The Republican Party answers yes. The Democratic Party answers no.

"Shall the voters of New York City be stigmatized and subjected to interference, indignity, insult, or intimidation in the casting of their votes under cover of the McCullagh bill? The Republican Party answers yes. The Democratic Party answers no.

"Shall we have restored to us the undoubted right, not questioned elsewhere throughout the State, to have our elections conducted by our local election officers? The Democratic Party answers yes. The Republican Party answers no.

"Shall the enactment, amendment, or defeat of legislation depend upon the friendship, indifference, or enmity of any favored law firm enjoying the monopoly of the business of individuals and corporations brought into contact with public offices, boards, commissions, and departments under Republican control? The Republican Party answers yes. The Democratic Party answers no.

"Shall the Legislature be convened in extraordinary session, with great expense to the people, by a subservient Governor at the dictation of his political boss, for the sole purpose of nullifying completed legislation, supported originally by an almost unanimous vote in both legislative branches and criticised only by the corporations against whose united opposition it had thus prevailed? The Republican Party answers yes. The Democratic Party answers no.

"Shall we be subjected to civil service regulations conceived in partisan spite and framed so as to exclude from public employment the vast majority of our citizens, and permitting the appointing power no discretion in the selection of his subordinates? The Republican Party answers yes. The Democratic Party answers no.

"The people are questioning as to these governmental problems. And they are not to be deceived or distracted in their inquiry as to the attitude of the several political parties upon the issues thus presented by any false cries, irrelevant declamation, or vituperative misrepresentation of political foes."

SECRETARY ROOT DEFENDS MAZET.

Says He Did His Duty in Supporting the Astoria Gas Bill.

About a week ago William Houston Kenyon wrote to Elihu Root, Secretary of War, asking for his opinion as to Assemblyman Robert Mazet's connection with the Astoria Gas bill. To this inquiry Secretary Root has just replied. Mr. Kenyon's letter to Mr. Root was as follows:

"In the contest now waging in the Nineteenth Assembly District between Robert Mazet, who has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republican Party, and Perez M. Stewart, who has been nominated for the Assembly by Tammany and also by the local Citizens' Union Committee, Mr. Mazet has been publicly criticised for his course in connection with what is known as the Astoria Gas bill, and many of the thoughtful voters of the district are anxious to know the facts in order that they may intelligently judge as to Mr. Mazet's course.

"It has been commonly understood that you were connected with the drafting and introduction of that bill, and are familiar with the facts connected with it. If so, and if you feel willing to set the matter out fully, there are many besides myself in the district who I am sure would appreciate your trouble in the matter. I write in their behalf as well as my own, and would ask the privilege of making your reply public."

Secretary Root made the following reply, writing from the War Department, under date of Oct. 27:

"I have received your letter of Oct. 20, saying that Mr. Mazet had been criticised for his course in connection with the bill which was before the Legislature last year, commonly called the Astoria Gas bill, and asking me about that bill.

"I have always considered that the bill ought to have passed on its merits. It undertook to do nothing except to authorize the Consolidated Gas Company to connect works which it proposed to build on the Long Island side of the East River with the pipes which it already had on the New York side, by means of laying its pipes under the bed of the river, on paying the value of the right of way, to be ascertained by condemnation proceedings. This was the right given by the General Statutes of the State to every telegraph, telephone, and pipe-line company in the State, and it had already been given by the Legislature to the Consolidated Gas Company's rival, the East River Company, now known as the New Amsterdam Gas Company. This bill was framed in the same words as the bill which gave the same right to the East River Company. The Consolidated Company certainly ought in common fairness to have the same privilege which has been granted to its rival, upon paying due compensation, and it would have been a great benefit to the City of New York to have gotten the gas works of the Consolidated Company off Manhattan Island. Every great city in Europe has compelled the gas companies to move their works out of its thickly settled regions.

"Gov. Roosevelt was in favor of the bill, provided a special provision for compensation should be inserted, and to this the company consented, although they considered it excessive. The best and most highly respected men in both houses of the Legislature voted for it, as you will see if you take the pains to examine the record. Mr. Mazet did nothing but his plain duty."

IN DANGER OF STARVING.

Thirty Fishermen Abandoned on an Island Off Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 29.—The steamer Labrador, which has just arrived here from a trip along the Labrador coast, reports that a fishing crew of thirty are on a desolate island, off the northern section of the coast, where they virtually have been abandoned for some time owing to the fact that the instructions for a vessel to bring them down miscarried.

A special steamer must be sent promptly to their assistance, or they will perish with cold and hunger during the coming Winter.

DISCOVERY OF BIELA'S COMET.

Prof. Harkness of Washington Doubts the Report from Chile.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—No information respecting the discovery of Biela's comet reached the Naval Observatory up to the close of office hours this afternoon.

"I doubt very much if it is Biela's comet that has been seen with the naked eye at Santiago de Chile," said Prof. William C. Harkness, Astronomical Director of the Naval Observatory. "We have a system of collecting information which would have informed us had Biela's comet been observed.

"Extensive preparations were made for signating the comet in 1885-6, but, though the conditions were highly favorable, it was not sighted. In 1872 M. Klinkufues of Göttingen telegraphed to Prof. Hodgson at Madras, 'Biela touched earth on Nov. 27,' but this statement is open to much doubt," Prof. Harkness said. "In the same year there was observed a meteoric shower directly in the track of Biela's comet, but the comet itself was not seen.

"The comet returned in 1879, 1886, and 1893, but it was not sighted. That it has been seen in Santiago de Chile seems to me unlikely, and I think it will be found that a mistake has been made."

Golden Rod, Standard, Bottled at the brewery, $1.10 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Manhattan Office, Hotel Metropole. Telephone 2902 38th St.—Adv.

JUNCTION OF BOER TROOPS REPORTED

Gen. Joubert's and Free State Forces Meet.

BRITISH SITUATION BAD

Gen. White May Have to Retire from Ladysmith.

17,000 BOERS THERE

Large Guns Have Been Mounted and Attack Is Expected.

British Observe the Boer Movements from a Small War Balloon 3,000 Feet Above the Ground—Civilians Ordered Away.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—According to the latest reports from Cape Town, Gen. Joubert has joined hands with the Free State forces, and there has been some outpost fighting. President Krüger has arrived at Glencoe.

The Standard voices the general anxiety regarding Sir George Stewart White's position by remarking the adaptability and able strategy of the Boers, for which they had hitherto not been given credit. It goes on to say:

"Their strategy is so well planned that it is impossible to doubt that it is the product of some officer trained in the best European school of war."

Then speculating upon the probable intention of the Boers and the possibility that they have been able to bring up reserve batteries from the Transvaal without the knowledge of the British spies, The Standard says:

"It is not impossible that we may hear of Sir George White retiring southward, where he could fight at greater advantage."

The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sun

to those they pursued at Dundee—demonstrating in one direction, while attacking in another.

"The British Intelligence Department is completely informed regarding the Boer plans. The enemy have planted two guns, said to be those used in shelling Dundee, on a kopje two and a half miles away in the direction of Elandslaagte."

PRETORIA, Oct. 27.—Commandant General Joubert has left Glencoe for the front.

MAFEKING REPORTED ON FIRE.

Af the Shelling of the Town Last Monday the Boers Fired at Two Miles and a Half Range.

PRETORIA, Oct. 29.—A report has been received here that Mafeking is burning.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—The following dispatch, dated Oct. 23, has been received from Mafeking:

"The enemy began a bombardment of Mafeking at 7:40 A. M. to-day at a range of two miles and a half, their battery of three Krupp guns throwing seven-pound, nine-pound, and twelve-pound explosive shells.

"At the outset the firing was erratic, but ultimately the Boers got the range, and sent a number of shells into the town. Comparatively little damage was done, a convent which had been converted into a hospital being the chief sufferer. This building was struck three times.

"Apparently the Boer ammunition was inferior. No casualties were sustained by the British, and only one shot was returned. This, however, was so well directed as to disable one of the enemy's guns.

"After three hours the Boers sent an envoy to ask the town to prepare for surrender. Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander, replied in the negative. The shelling was not resumed."

A later dispatch from Mafeking, dated Oct. 24, says:

"The Boers are in possession of the water works, and have cut off the supply. This occasions no anxiety, because ample supplies are available in tanks and wells.

"During a sortie this evening the British encountered the enemy three miles off to the north. The Boers had apparently been warned, and returned our fire in earnest, with a well-handled machine gun. As our men had no intention of pressing an attack, they retired immediately.

"Commandant Sydney Webb was severely wounded, and left behind during the retreat, but was afterward rescued by Trooper Steevens. The conduct of our men was splendid. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained."

LEYDS PREDICTS GREAT BATTLE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Eco de Paris publishes an interview with Dr. Leyds, the special representative of the South African Republic in Europe, who expressed the belief that the decisive battle of the war would ocur at Ladysmith. He said that, although sympathizing with the Boers, Europe would not intervene if they were then defeated—at least not for the present. There was no question, he asserted, of mediation by Germany.

In concluding the interview Dr. Leyds said the Transvaal had negotiations pending with France and Germany for laying a cable to the Continent, which were about to terminate successfully when the war broke out.

REPORT ON BRITISH RETREAT.

British Troops Were Intrenching New Camp When Boers Opened Fire—Boer Loss Estimated at 500.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—The following official data are made public regarding the fighting near Dundee on Oct. 19:

"The Boer losses during Friday's engagement at Talana Hill are estimated at 500 in killed and wounded.

"Yesterday the divisional staff was reconstituted. The country was clear of the enemy eastward, out as big forces were reported closing in on Dundee from the north and west, it was considered advisable to move the British forces across the railway to a new position south of the camp. During the afternoon the infantry moved out and began intrenching a new position. All available transport was utilized to carry stores.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy opened fire on the intrenchments and camp from the shoulder of Impati Mountain with two six-inch guns, getting a fairly accurate aim over a range of 7,000 yards. The soft ground rendered the percussion fuses useless. In spite of the falling shells the wagons were loaded with stores. Lieut. Hannah and an artillery Sergeant were killed.

"During the night of Oct. 22 (Sunday) a fresh position was occupied about 1,300 yards from the enemy's guns. News was received at 8 o'clock Monday morning (Oct. 23) of the victory at Elandslaagte, and a division was moved toward Glencoe Junction for the purpose of cutting off the retreating enemy should they use Glencoe Pass. Two fugitives were captured.

"We moved our guns down the ridge to the west of Impati Mountain, and our artillery exchanged shots with the enemy, who brought six-inch guns to bear on the transports. Rain and mist coming on, it was deemed advisable to concentrate on the positions occupied that morning. The movement was completed at noon, the British troops having marched ten miles."

The column was en route for Ladysmith at 11 o'clock that night, passing through Dundee into the Helpmakaar Road without attracting the attention of the Boers. Major Wickham of the Indian Commissariat Service, joined the column with fifty-three wagons from the old camp. Moving eastward through Blesbok Pass, Beith was reached, and here the column rested, after which the night march was resumed, and Waschbank River reached the following morning at 9 o'clock.

"At 11 o'clock two batteries, two squadrons, and all the available infantry were moved toward Elandslaagte, in the hope of co-operating with the Ladysmith force, whose guns could be heard; but, as the firing moved in the direction of the Orange Free State territory, the troops returned from a six-mile tramp in a heavy rain.

"At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning the force was on the Ladysmith side of Sunday's River. All that day and the night following, the column plodded along muddy roads until Ladysmith was reached at 6 A. M. Thursday.

"The whole transport was utilized for stores, which just sufficed for this purpose, but only at the cost of the entire kit of officers and men. All behaved splendidly, though practically under arms continuously for six days."

Later accounts of the first battle and the evacuation of Dundee do not give those affairs a rosier hue. Owing to the shelling of Glencoe Camp the telegraph operators were compelled to flee with numerous unforwarded dispatches. When the Boers entered Dundee, they indulged in general looting of stores, but apparently did not otherwise molest the populace.

In the first battle the Boers captured the Maxim of the Eighteenth Hussars, but only after the entire crew of the gun, with one exception, had been disabled. The survivor effectually damaged the gun. Only two officers of the staff of Gen. Symons came off without a wound.

Again it is asserted that the moment the Royal Dudlin Fusileers reached the summit of the kopje at Glencoe the Boers showed a white flag and asked a truce to bury their dead. The British artillery was ordered to cease firing, and the Boers took advantage of the opportunity to retreat en masse. Otherwise they would have been decimated by the British cannon.

HOW HUSSARS WERE CAPTURED.

DURBAN, Oct. 28.—The following official account of the capture of the squadron of the Eighteenth Hussars by the Boers is given by Capt. Hardy:

"After the battle at Glencoe three squadrons of the Eighteenth Hussars, with a Maxim, a company of the Dublin Fusileers, and a detachment of mounted infantry, Col. Moeller commanding, kept under cover of a ridge north of the camp, and at 6:30 P. M. moved down toward Sandspruit.

"On reaching the open the British force was shelled by the enemy, but without casualties. Col. Moeller led his men round Talana Hill, in a southeasterly direction, across Vant's Drift Road, captured several Boers, and saw the Boer ambulances retiring. Then, with Squadron B of the Hussars, the Maxim, and the mounted infantry the crossed the Daudee-Vryheid Railway and approached a strong force of the enemy, who opened a hot fire, wounding Lieut. Lachlan.

"Our cavalry retreated across Vant's Drift, the Boers pressing. Col. Moeller held the ridge for some time; but on the enemy enveloping his right, he fell back across the Sprult. The Maxim stuck in a water hole. Lieut. Cape was wounded; three of the detachment were killed, and the horses of Major Greville and Capt. Pollock were shot under them.

"The force finally reformed on a ridge to the north, which was held for some time. While Capt. Hardy was attending Lieut. Crun, who had been wounded, Col. Moeller's force retired into a defile, apparently intending to return to camp around Impati Mountain, but it was not seen afterward."

BOER KINDNESS TO THE WOUNDED.

British Officers in Hospital at Glencoe Show Their Appreciation.

DURBAN, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that Major Donegan, chief medical officer at Glencoe, has wired the Transvaal State Secretary, F. W. Reitz, at Pretoria, an expression of thanks on behalf of all the British officers and men in the hospital at Glencoe for the extreme kindness shown them by the Boer officers and men.

The announcement adds that the wounded are doing well and that none of the officers is likely to die.

All the flags are at half-mast to-day in mourning for the death of Sir William Penn Symons.

Reports of Boer Losses.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the South African News from Pretoria says the Boer loss at Elangslaagte was thirty-six killed and sixty-four wounded.

According to a dispatch to The Cape Times from Ladysmith, the natives say that the Boer losses in the fighting at Reitfontein last Tuesday were at least 80 killed and 150 wounded.

BOER GERMAN CORPS FILLING UP.

To Be Restored to Original Strength of 600—Red Cross Aid.

PRETORIA, Oct. 27.—The German Corps, which suffered severely in the fighting at Elandslaagte, is being reorganized and filled up to its original strength of 600, Capt. Van Aldebyll commanding.

The German Consul has notified the Transvaal Government that the German Red Cross Society has offered the Transvaal a full detachment. The Government will accept the offer.

British After German Recruits.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—It is reported from both Hamburg and Metz that British recruiting officers are busy engaging German underofficers for service in South Africa, offering £20 ($100) per month.

FRENCH-CANADIAN FEELING.

Less than 100 Among the 1,000 Troops Raised for the Transvaal War.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—When the steamship Sardinian, with the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal on board, sails from Quebec on Tuesday morning, she will carry from their native shores considerably less than 100 French-Canadians. The total strength of the contingent is 1,000 men, but though the French-Canadian population is fully three or four times as large as the British, the latter has had to furnish over 900 of the volunteers.

This colonial contribution to Britain's defense was intended as something of an object lesson of the unity of the empire. So far as Canada is concerned, however, it has only shown once more the very wide gulf which separates English and French in the Dominion, and must have given cause for serious reflection to Canadian statesmen who have believed that a united Canadian nationality was gradually being built up in British North America.

The rank and file of the French-Canadian press of Quebec have become almost hysterical, and not even an Irish Nationalist meeting could outdo some of them in their manifestations of bitterness toward England. La Patrie of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, is no more bitter than dozens of other papers, but its attitude is the more significant because its editor, M. E. Bernier, is a member of the Canadian Parliament and is also Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Battalion of Militia. La Tribune, in its issue of last Thursday, said:

'On the day when there shall be no other alternative but to enter into an imperial federation, (with Britain,) or to leave the (Canadian) confederation, we shall not hesitate to pronounce freely and frankly for separation from England."

La Verite of Quebec is another French-Canadian paper which possesses great influence among quite a large circle of readers, and it enjoys a certain prestige as being to some extent the organ of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec. In its issue of the present week the paper said:

"This sending of a contingent to fight England's battles in Africa is the entrance of the thin edge of the wedge. It is the recognition of a dangerous principle. By their action the Government has recognized the false principle that Canada is obliged to assist the empire in its wars, which do not interest us. This principle is full of menace to us; it may bring us to civil war."

The vigorous opposition among French-Canadians to the dispatch of the contingent was very strikingly illustrated in this city when the members of the Montreal Light Horse took the steamer at Quebec. Not a solitary bugle note sped the volunteers on their way; not a single member of the City Council was present at the railway station to give an official aspect to the occasion; not a flag or streamer floated from any of the city buildings.

It was a different scene that Montreal presented some thirty years ago, when a contingent of Papal Zouaves, enrolled from among the French-Canadians of the province, left to fight the battles of Leo XIII. against King Humbert. The whole city was in gala attire then; flags and streamers fluttered from every building in the French quarter, bands played and troops paraded; the Police and Fire Departments turned out, and the City Council, headed by the Mayor, wished the troops bon voyage at the steamer's dock.

Many of the Ontario and Western papers are commenting in a very outspoken manner on the lack of loyalty of the French-Canadians, as illustrated in this latest instance, and the French-Canadian press is replying in kind. Whatever may be the effect in a political sense on the approaching general elections, the incident has certainly stirred up another bitter race controversy in Canada.

TO MOBILIZE BRITISH CRUISERS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is reported from Plymouth that the Admiralty is about to mobilize twenty-nine cruisers.

CECIL RHODES RAISES TROOPS.

Mounts and Equips Town Guard at Cost of $75,000—Mines Working.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Cecil Rhodes has mounted and fully equipped at Kimberley a town guard of 400 men at a cost of £15,000. ($75,000.)

The mines are still working, and there are provisions enough to last nine months.

THE HOUSEHOLD GUARD TO SAIL.

Ordered to Prepare to Leave for the Scene of War.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Household Guard, it is announced, have received orders to form a composite regiment for South Africa, including the First Life Guards, Lieut. Col. Sir S. M. Lockhart commanding, quartered at Windsor, and detachments of the Second Life Guard, Col. the Earl of Dundonald commanding, and the Royal Horse Guards, (the Blues) Lieut. Col. Brocklehurst commanding. The medical examination was begun yesterday, and it is expected that the regiment will embark in about a week.

Emperor William wired a farewell message to the Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he is Honorary Colonel, saying: "May you all return unscathed and well."

Michigan Hollanders Petition.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 29.—The Hollanders of Western Michigan, who comprise a considerable part of the population, are signing petitions asking Congressman William Alden Smith to present in Congress a proposition directing the tendering of the good offices of the United States in behalf of arbitration of the difficulties between Great Britain and the South African Republic.

The Pondos May Aid the Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Durban correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is reported on authority of the British Resident in Pondoland that the Pondos are in constant communication with the Boers, whom they are anxious to help."

The Burial of Gen. Symons.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The body of Sir William Penn Symons was buried at Dundee without a coffin, shrouded in the union jack. Among the papers found upon him was a telegram from Lady Symons congratulating him upon his success.

Papal Mass for Gen. Symons.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The Pope celebrated mass to-day in memory of Gen. Sir William Penn Symons. He had already sent a dispatch of condolence to Lady Symons. Some time ago Sir William visited Rome and had an audience with the Pope.

LABOR POLITICIANS SPLIT

Heated Discussion in the Central Federated Union.

DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE ATTACKED

Attempt to Oust It Attributed by Tammany Men to the Fact that It Opposes Mazet.

There was another political tussle between the contending elements in the Central Federated Union yesterday, and this time the attack was begun by the anti-Tammany element, which demanded the expulsion of the delegates of the Druggists' League, on the charge that it was not a bona-fide organization, and existed only on paper. The Druggists' League has been most active in the fight against Assemblyman Mazet, and its delegates have been decrying him at all meetings of trades unions and elsewhere. The Tammany men in the union championed the druggists, and contended that the attack upon them had been made for purely political purposes.

The fight was precipitated by a communication from the Clothing Cutters' Union, which protested against the retention of delegates who did not work at the trades which they represented in the Central Federated Union, mentioning by name the delegates from the Druggists' League, Messrs. Thimme and Nubel.

A delegate asked how it was that Nubel, who was a clothing cutter by trade, represented the drug clerks.

"I was a drug clerk before I became a cutter," replied Delegate Nubel. "I left the drug trade because the pay was too low and the working time too long, but I retained my membership in the Druggists' League. This attack upon us is a political trick, because we are opposed to Mazet."

Delegate Thimme asked why the clothing cutters had not called on the Druggists' League for information, and thereupon Delegate Kaufman of the cutters said that his union had learned that the Druggists' League no longer existed. "Thimme and his colleague," he continued, "are the only men who compose the league. This is not a political trick on our part, but Thimme and his colleague are using this organization for political purposes, and it is time that delegates of paper organizations should be excluded."

"It is rather late in the day to ask for the exclusion of these delegates," said Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. "When the Druggists' League sent these two delegates here they were admitted after the usual investigations. Why did not you object then, and why do you object to them now? Is it because you are afraid that Mazet is going to be defeated? If you think that the Druggists' League no longer exists, appoint a committee to find out."

P. J. Daly of the Liberty Dawn Association, who is an Independent Labor Party man, insisted that the Druggists' League no longer existed, and then made a personal attack upon Delegate Thimme. "Thimme," he said, "formerly belonged to the Workingmen's Political League, and then joined the Citizens' Union for the money there was in it. He opposed the Independent Labor Party because there was no money in it. But he goes to Tammany Hall and opposes Mazet because there is money in it. We all know Thimme. He is a labor fakir and political trickster. This body is a strictly labor organization and not a political machine, and we don't want any paper organizations or labor political fakirs here.

"Croker does not think this country good enough to run his horses in, but he does use this Central Federated Union every Sunday through his agents. If there is any thing in it is the Platt crowd. We are going to have a labor paper of our own, and our next Sheriff has promised us $35,000 of patronage a year, and then we will break the stands that sell the Tammany papers. If Croker were wise he would not give Thimme any money, because he can't help him a bit. I move that the Druggists' League be suspended and that a committee be appointed to find out if it exists."

Chairman Pattison refused to entertain the motion, saying that the league must be investigated before any action could be taken.

Then Delegate De Greef of the New York City Carpenters moved for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Druggists' League. This gave a new impetus to the discussion. Delegate Jones of the Clothing Cutters denied that his organization was in favor of Mazet, and said that Delegate Kelly was simply working for Tammany Hall. James P. Archibald took Delegate Daly to task for attacking Thimme. He said:

"Not a body has been imposed on before. Once there were fifteen or twenty paper organizations here and nothing was said about them until their usefulness had ceased. I have no admiration for the Independent Labor Party because I regard it as an adjunct to the Republican Party. I did belong to the Labor Party until it sold out to the Republicans, and then Philip Kelly and I joined Tammany Hall."

Delegate Thimme denied that either he or his organization had accepted any money from political organizations. He continued: "This attack is made upon us to punish us because we would not send delegates to the Independent Labor Party. I myself never belonged to either the Republican or the Democratic Party, and I repeatedly made motions to go into independent political action, but I don't want to join a party that is organized to help out one of the old political parties.

"As to the charge that the Druggists' League does not exist, I shall say that originally we were 400 strong, but persecutions by the employers reduced our active membership to fifty. We were then compelled to become a secret organization, and District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor never forgave us because we did not join it."

Delegate Nubel said that he was neither a Republican nor a Democrat, but a Prohibitionist, and he believed that he was the only delegate in the Central Federated Union who did not drink.

Delegate Prince of the Cigar Packers', the Tammany nominee for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District, spoke for the Druggists' League, and insisted that it was a bona-fide union. The Central Federated Union had advocated the druggists' bill for shorter hours, he said, which had been introduced by the Druggists' League, and it believed then in the league's existence. "Why then," he asked, "do you want to expel it just now before election. The Druggists' bill will come up again in the Legislature, and I'll be in the Assembly and shall vote for it."

Then Delegate McGinnis of the Eccentric Firemen jumped up and shouted: "I'm going to make a hot motion. I move that the Secretary write to the cigar packers and ask them to withdraw Delegate Prince because he runs a sweatshop."

There was a commotion all over the hall, but the Chair ruled the motion out of order, and the motion to appoint a committee to investigate the Druggists' League was carried.

Delegate Maruschek of Cigarmakers' Union 141, the Independent Labor candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-sixth District, said he wanted to deny that there was any truth in the report that his union had refused to indorse the Independent Labor ticket. All its members were going to vote that ticket, he said, and he was sure that he would be elected.

LABOR'S LEADER CONFIDENT.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Labor Party met last night at its headquarters in East Twenty-third Street to hear the final reports of the members upon the political situation in all of the districts of the county. Reports were received from each of the thirty-five Assembly districts. After the meeting, John N. Parsons, the leader of the party, said:

"From the reports of the leaders in the thirty-five Assembly districts, I feel satisfied that we will elect our ticket. I believe that we will elect W. J. O'Brien Sheriff by a plurality of 20,000."

Mr. Parsons said that arrangements had been made for a series of mass meetings in all of the districts. Twenty-two Assembly districts have completed their organization, and the rest, he said, will complete theirs by Wednesday night. A request will be made of the various labor organizations to make election day a general holiday, so that the party may get out its full vote.

As to the statement frequently made that the falling off in registration is due to Republican apathy, Mr Parsons cited the case of an election district in the Eighteenth Assembly District. This district, he said, showed a falling off of 120, and there were only 60 Republican voters in the district last year and 380 Tammany voters. Even if all the Republicans failed to register this would, he said, show a considerable falling off in the Democratic vote.

"We shall apply for a mandamus," said Mr. Parsons, "to compel the Police Commissioners to place back upon the ballot the names of the nominees of the Independent Labor Party in the Second, Seventh, Eighteenth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, which were taken off because of alleged errors in the petitions or in their filing. In the event we fail to get a mandamus to restore the names on the ballot we shall make an appeal to the voters to defeat the attempt of Tammany Hall to deprive these candidates of what we believe to be their rights."

WATCHES.

Our 14 kt. gold Waltham Watches are exceptionally advantageous. Ladies' watches, $18.50; heavier cases, $25.00 to $50.00.
For gentlemen, in open face, $32.00.
Hunting case, from $35.00 to $100.00.
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REPUBLICAN CLUB'S ADDRESS.

Voters Asked to Rebuke the Acts of Croker and Tammany—Mass Meeting Arranged.

The Republican Club will have a mass meeting at Cooper Union Wednesday night, at which Senator Chauncey M. Depew will preside and Seth Low will be the chief speaker.

The Campaign Committee of the club issued yesterday an address to the "citizens and voters of the County of New York." Following are the principal parts of the appeal:

"The Republican Club of the City of New York appeals to every person having the welfare of the metropolis at heart, to assist at the coming election in securing an honest administration of its public affairs.

"The Republican Party assumes that civic pride is not dead in this community, and that the old-fashioned, time-honored principle of a government for all and not for a few yet remains to us as a hope and inspiration of the majority of our citizens.

"The attitude of Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, toward municipal affairs, as exhibited before a legislative committee, its bold defiance and effrontery in the face of ordinary virtue and self-respect, ought to recall every voter to the danger which threatens us and the duty which he owes to the present and the future.

"Ought a man to be continued in the exclusive control and management of the City Government who boastfully testifies that he selects the Judges of our Supreme Court, directs and controls their judicial patronage, working, as he testifies, for his own pocket all the time'?

"Our young men who are growing up in this modern school have no high standard of political ethics to elevate or encourage them. They are given to understand that Tammany Hall is a political caldron, in which the city is to be submerged, and then robbed and plucked for the private benefit of a few self-constituted leaders, associated together under the pretense and fiction of being a wing of the Democratic Party.

"Recall for one moment that the theory of our government is representative, intended to embody in its management the will and wishes of an intelligent majority, with due care and recognition of the rights of all, and then consider the tendency of this declaration of Richard Croker before the investigating committee: 'I wanted a municipal gas plant built for Tammany Hall, built for the organization, with contracts carried out by the organization. Tammany right clear through. I want the whole business if I can get it.'

"Without this confession by the leader of this organized band, the most bitter enemy of Tammany Hall would never have dared to proclaim such views as a declaration of its faith. It cannot be maintained that all this sordid and personal gain is for the benefit of the Democratic Party, whatever the pretense. The best men of that party repudiate it, the weak and faltering deprecate it. It is for the pecuniary benefit of a favored few."

POLITICAL ASSESSMENT EVIL.

Civil Service Commission Says the Mails May Not Be Used in Soliciting Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A long official statement reviewing the legal phases of the political assessment question, and holding that the soliciting of campaign funds by letter comes clearly within the remedial provisions of the civil service law, was made public by the Civil Service Commission tonight. The commission made the statement because of circulars sent out by W. F. Burdell, as Treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Ohio Republican State Executive Committee, soliciting contributions from Federal employes.

The commission says the Ohio circulars bring up clearly the question so long awaiting judicial determination as to whether soliciting of contributions for political purposes by means of letters addressed to Federal officers or employes at their offices constitutes an offense under the twelfth section of the Civil Service act. The commission's ruling or brief now made public was submitted by President Proctor of the commission to ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who was Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee at the time the Civil Service act was passed. The latter, in his opinion, to which the commission gives particular significance, says:

I entirely agree with the conclusions stated in the brief. I think it is clear that the soliciting of such political aids by means of the Post Office is distinctly within the prohibition of Section 12 of the act to which I refer. The language of the section is, "That no person shall in any room or building," &c., solicit in any manner whatever," &c. It is not that no person being in a room or building, shall solicit, but it is that no solicitation shall be made in any such place, no matter where the person making the solicitation may be. If, for instance, a person on the street outside the Treasury Department should send a written offer to some person employed within the building to pay a price for robbing the vaults or committing any other wrong, it would be clear that his offense was committed within the building, for the writing of the offer would be entirely incomplete until delivered to the person to whom it was addressed. I think it impossible, therefore, to maintain that such acts as you refer to are not within both the letter and the spirit of the act of Congress.

After quoting this letter the commission reviews at length legal decisions apposite to the question under consideration, and says that from them the conclusion is unavoidable that "writing and sending through the United States mails of a letter addressed to an officer or employe of the Government at his office, asking for a contribution of money for any political purpose, constitutes a solicitation, of money for that purpose," and that since such solicitation has its full effect only upon the delivery of such letter to the addressee, which delivery occurs within a Government building, it is an act of soliciting done in a Government building, and hence comes within the meaning of the express terms of the statute. Continuing, the commission says:

The intention of Congress as expressed in Section 12 of the Civil Service act was to protect Federal employes in the discharge of their official duties from political assessments by any one. The mischief to be suppressed was the official and quasi-official solicitation of clerks for political purposes, official when officers used their stations to intimidate subordinates, quasi-official when outsiders made use of Federal buildings for purposes demoralizing both to the efficiency and discipline of the service. The statute does not deal with the mode of soliciting, but with the fact itself, and it would have been most unusual if Congress had undertaken to specify the different forms of soliciting. It is not sufficient for the party manager to keep from the building in order to avoid the legal penalties, while at the same time he commits all the harm which Congress intended to prevent.

The evil has been aggravated by the large number of circulars sent to employes of the Government through the mail, that agency being a very convenient one by which to reach a number of persons. That these very circulars were definitely in the mind of Congress as a main source of the evil here sought to be remedied is clearly inferable from the fact that numbers of such circulars were actually presented and read and the fact of their being sent through the mails to persons in the Government employ clearly alluded to during the debates in the Senate prior to the passage of the bill.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN RESTS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 29.—W. J. Bryan rested quietly at Stanton to-day, where he made his last speech yesterday. The rest was much needed, as the hard work of campaigning has told heavily on him. He will make only seven speeches to-morrow, beginning at Holdredge, the other points to be visited being Axtell, Mindel, Kenesaw, Juniata, Hastings, and Kearney.

To-morrow night Mr. Bryan will take a Union Pacific train for Sidney, in the extreme western part of the State, and on Tuesday work back east, speaking at ten points. Wednesday he will speak twice and Thursday four times, reserving his strength for Friday and Saturday, when he is scheduled for twenty-eight addresses.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Merino and Silk Underwear
DEPARTMENT.

Autumn and Winter Underwear of Silk, Merino, Wool, Silk and Wool, including the "Betalph," their own Brand.

A selection of Knickerbockers, Flannel Petticoats, Golf Waistcoats and Spencer Waists.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

EX-SENATOR HILL SILENT.

Visits Democratic Headquarters, but Refuses to be Interviewed or to Make Predictions.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill came to the city Saturday and called at the Democratic State Headquarters, where he had a conference with Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Campaign Committee. Mr. Hill was met at the Manhattan Hotel by Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and the two went together to the Hoffman House. There they were closeted for some time with Mr. Danforth and his assistant, Mr. Mason. When he came out of the private room, Mr. Hill said:

"I am not prepared to say anything about the campaign. I am here for consultation and not for public interviews."

When asked if he was working for the success of the ticket up the State, he said he could not discuss that matter; and when told that it had been reported that Mr. Croker had said that he was not supporting the Democratic ticket in the country districts, Mr. Hill merely replied:

"You must really excuse me from answering any such questions or replying to any such reported charges."

As to the prospects of Democratic success up the State, he said:

"What is the use of my saying anything? Every Republican will tell you that his party will win and every Democrat will tell you that his party will win. Why should I add another to the list of those who have made these partisan and partial predictions?"

As he left the headquarters the ex-Senator said to Mr. Mason:

"If I have any more suggestions, John, I'll write you."

When asked if he would call on Mr. Croker while he was in the city Mr. Hill said:

"I really cannot think of any reason, just at this time, why I should call to see Mr. Croker."

When Mr. Croker was asked if he would call to see Mr. Hill while the latter was in the city, he said:

"There is nothing that occurs to me just now that I should care to see him about."

WHITESTONE REPUBLICANS BOLT

Declare Against Stewart McKnight, Candidate for Assembly.

The Whitestone Republican Club met Saturday night and adopted a resolution binding the members of the club to support the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Stewart McKnight, the nominee of the party in the Second District for Assembly. The members also bound themselves to work against him.

This action was taken owing to a grievance the club claims to have against McKnight. It is claimed he is responsible for Charles R. Bindheimer, a Democrat, being appointed Postmaster of the place. McKnight says he spoke to Senator Platt about Bindheimer, whose father had just been killed while in the employ of the Government at Willets Point. The appointment by President McKinley followed.

FOR STEWART AND AYMAR.

Republicans and Democrats Address Nineteenth District Voters.

Thirty Republicans and an equal number of Democrats signed the address issued to the voters of the Nineteenth Assembly District asking their support of Perez M. Stewart for the Assembly and Francis W. Aymar for the Board of Aldermen. The address recites the counting out of Mr. Stewart as the candidate of the Citizens' Union in 1897 and its sequel, and his personal and business qualities, and tells of Mr. Aymar's merits to consideration. It adds:

"We are making no attack upon Mr. Mazet, except in so far as he has been identified with the Republican political machine during his two terms in the Legislature, as shown by his support of machine measures opposed to the best interests of the City of New York, which justifies the opposition of independent citizens to his re-election. His defeat can by no means fairly be construed as a rebuke of the effort to expose the present inefficient and wasteful government of the city. We appreciate every such exposure, but we are convinced that the investigation conducted by the committee of which he is Chairman has not been thorough and impartial."

The address is signed by George Haven Putnam, Percival Knauth, Henry E. Cobb, John H. Clark, John H. C. Nevius, Jacob W. Mack, Frank Damrosch, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Rush Taggart, Alfred Whitman, Frank H. Dodd, E. B. Holden, Franklin Giddings, Calvin Tomkins, James L. Laidlaw, Theodore Dunham, Antonio Knauth, H. S. Houghton, E. J. De Coppet, Harry L. Earle, H. R. Kunhardt, Alfred A. Whitman, B. M. Martin, W. R. Peters, Albert Prox, Julius Sachs, Henry W. Hardon, C. C. Ruthrauff, H. T. McCoun, Reginald Jevons, A. M. Donaldson, N. A. Shaw, Jr., Alexander Pollock, D. H. Fowler, Edwin B. Currier, George L. Varker, Frederick H. Paine, N. B. Fisher, William J. Peck, Thomas H. Fergus, James Livingstone, John Frankenheimer, Emil W. Kohn, William Arrowsmith, Julius J. Frank, John Jay Chapman, Miles Menander Dawson, Mortimer M. Dryfoos, D. P. Fackler, H. Mosenthal, John F. Beckett, Aubrey Bennett, Albert A. Levi, A. B. Robinson, James W. Tappin, Frederick D. Lacy, Talbot Olyphant, William Scott, H. Q. French, and Joseph Hamerslag.

POLICE BOARD DENOUNCED.

Brooklyn Citizens' Union Angry at Rejection of Nominations.

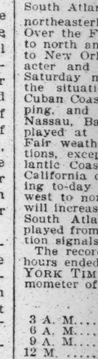
The rejection of some of its nominations for Aldermen and Assemblymen by the Police Board has aroused the wrath of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn. T. De Quincy Tully, the Secretary of the organization, yesterday announced that the Executive Committee had adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the arbitrary interference of the Police Board with the rights of any 500 or more citizens to nominate their candidates, as the law prescribes, by the rejection of the nominations under the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union in the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts for Assemblymen and Aldermen in Kings County without a hearing is revolutionary in its tendency and strikes at the foundation of our Government, namely, the right of the individual citizen to exercise his right to franchise as he himself shall decide.

"Resolved, That we call upon the candidates thus robbed of the privilege of their names appearing on the official ballot by means of this arbitrary action of the Police Board in such rejection of nominations of their fellow-citizens, in strict conformity with law, to stand up for their rights by compelling said Police Board to show cause why such arbitrary assertion of power was exercised by them, and citizens are solicited to sustain this contention in their own security."

Chicago Democrats Go Campaigning.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—With Mayor Harrison at their head, the touring section of the Cook County Democracy, 400 strong, will leave for Detroit Saturday morning at 10 o'clock over the Lake Shore Road. Saturday evening and until 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon the delegation will remain in Detroit. The remainder of the afternoon will be spent in Toledo, Ohio.



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TO STOP MAKING UNIFORMS.

Government Is Suffering from Overproduction—Women Out of Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 29.—The Inquirer to-morrow will say that for the first time in the history of the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city there will be a suspension in the work of making uniforms for the United States Army. It is understood that the official order for the suspension of work was received by the Commandant of the arsenal a week ago from Washington, and that the notice to the employes will be posted this week. The effect of the order will be felt by many widows of soldiers in this city, as it means the laying off of over 1,500 women workers.

The Schuylkill arsenal is the largest manufactory of Government clothing in the United States. The cloth is cut at the arsenal and given out in bundles twice each week to women for sewing. It is said that the suspension is caused by an over-production of clothing.

The arsenal has just passed through probably the busiest period it has ever known. When the war with Spain broke out extra hands were engaged until 3,000 persons were making clothing for the army. During the last ten days, the paper says, sixty car loads of goods were sent to New York for shipment to Manila. One item in the consignment consisted of 99,000 pairs of russet shoes.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. J. P. Oliver, Boston, and George C. Squires, St. Paul.

ASTOR—Joseph Bennett, Boston, and W. Gauer, London.

BUCKINGHAM—Paola Malfatti, King's Body Guard, Rome; Comtesse Sala, Paris, and L. F. Wellenkamp, Kiel.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. Ludlow, Oakdale, L. I.; Walter Damrosch, Boston, and Dwight Bramin, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mrs. Leland Stanford, San Francisco; Mme. Nevada, Paris; Percy B. Tubbs, London; C. E. Sutter, Ireland, and C. G. Ballentyne, Honolulu.

GRAND—Capt. J. C. McArthur, United States Army.

GILSEY—Edward De Witt, Nyack; R. H. Graham, Philadelphia, and C. J. Baker, Albany.

HOFFMAN—P. V. Saunders, England; John B. Sewall, Buffalo; Daniel C. McLacklin, Whitewater, B. C.; J. H. Harper, Manchester, England, and R. B. Dula, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—J. S. Graydon, Cincinnati; Thomas Nelson Page, Washington; C. H. Weatherby, London, and E. Driefus, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—H. L. Norton, Cincinnati; J. P. Huntington, Boston; George D. Mosely, Chicago; Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, United States Army, and Comte de Pourtales-Gorgier, French Minister to Central America.

MANHATTAN—C. H. Allen, Washington; Abner McKinley, Washington; H. G. de Haven, Paris, and D. McIntyre, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—Mrs. Gilbert Parker, London, and Dr. Otto Kuhn, Mannheim.

PLAZA—V. Parlaghy, Berlin, and K. Diedericks, Baden Baden.

SAVOY—Mrs. Hesse, Eberwalder, Germany.

STURTEVANT—George Wishart, London, and S. Burton Strait, St. Paul.

WALDORF—H. de Clermont, Paris; W. A. Talent, Baltimore; George W. Wilcox, Brussels, and Joseph Peabody, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bear, I. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. M. Bear, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Dorlen, boys' clothing; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; F. M. Drennen, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; S

FITZHUGH LEE ON CUBA

Says the People Should Be Allowed to Govern Themselves.

BUT MUST FIRST LEARN HOW

Until That Time Comes the United States Should Continue to Protect Life and Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in an interview to-day, said: "Cuba, on the whole, is doing well; the condition of the island is improving. The Cubans are tractable and quiet, and the revolution has given them self-respect and self-reliance. They have come out of their fight hopeful and confident, and the people of the island are to-day eager to make the most of their opportunities

"I am inclined to think that their impulses are generally in the right direction. But of course in the theory and practice of self-government they are wholly without experience. Great care should be taken that this people do not, in the buoyancy of their freedom, commit errors which will set them back for years. A little caution now will stand them in good stead later on. They are like so many children fresh from school, eager, restless, active, but wanting the balance wheel of prudence.

"Life and property are now, under the protection of the United States, absolutely secure in Cuba. There is little friction among the inhabitants. The people are wisely restrained by the civil and military authorities without in any way being intimidated or made to feel so. They simply recognize that it is best for the interests of all concerned to respect the laws and to aid in the general development." Among certain Cubans there is a deep-seated prejudice against some men who, the Cubans think, whether reasonably or not, I will not say, oppressed the Cubans under Spanish rule, and if given a free rein the Cubans would unquestionably make short work of them Then, of course, there might follow conflicts of a deplorable character. That prejudice is strong to-day and is general throughout the island.

"I am aware that the United States Government is pledged definitely to grant independence to Cuba, after the island has been pacified. I believe that promise should be fulfilled just as swiftly as we can fulfill it in reason and in justice. This Government has, in a measure, taken upon itself the responsibility for the future success of the island, and we are enjoined by every consideration of duty and expediency to vouchsafe to the people of Cuba an opportunity to prosper naturally and without unnecessary obstacles. For that reason the United States should continue to protect life and property in the island and to insure for the people the blessings of civilization just so long as that protection is made necessary by the peculiar social and political condition of the people.

"It is needless to say that the industrial prosperity of Cuba depends wholly upon the manner in which the law is respected by the inhabitants. A State is no better than its people make it, and its prosperity is determined by its political and social conditions, If Cuba is to be prosperous, she must recognize and abide by those standards which obtain in civilized communities. The right to live, to acquire, and to keep what is honestly acquired, must be recognized as fixed throughout Cuba, if the great resources of the island are to develop.

"Whether or not they desire independence, whether or not they are in favor of annexation to the United States, and whether or not it would be wise for this country to annex Cuba and incorporate the island within our political system, are questions which I do not wish to discuss. As a soldier I have no inclination to make any recommendations along that line. I am only stating a condition and expressing my personal opinion in regard to certain facts which I have observed."

KEPT THEIR MARRIAGES SECRET.

Long Delayed Notices Concerning Two Pairs of Brooklyn Lovers.

The publication of two long-delayed marriage notices yesterday let out the secrets of two pairs of Brooklyn lovers. One announcement was that of Miss Marie Austin and Alexander Murdoch, both of Bath Beach. Miss Austin that was is a trapeze performer, and is one of the Austin Sisters, known in the amusement world as the "Aerial Austins." Murdoch is a young man well known in Bath Beach.

Miss Austin and Murdoch, it appears, met last Summer at Ulmer Park, where she was performing with her sisters. They fell in love, and it was not long ere marriage was proposed and agreed to. Together the pair went to the parsonage of St. John's Church, Bensonhurst, and there were made one by the Rev. Louis Happ. That was on Aug. 20.

The couple, for reasons of their own, made no public announcement of the marriage until yesterday. The young people, however, have received the parental blessing and are now living at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Austin, on Cropsy Avenue, Bath Beach.

The other delayed notice concerns the marriage of Wilder A. Pallez of 153 Washington Avenue, and Miss Julia A. Karl. This marriage took place on Sept. 6 last, the Rev. R. Cookson, a Methodist preacher, performing the ceremony at his home, 60 Park Avenue, Brooklyn The young people kept the fact of the marriage a secret until very recently, when it was made known to their parents, the publication of the marriage notice following yesterday. Pallez is a son of August W. Pallez, who is connected with the Civil Service Board in Manhattan. He is employed in the printing establishment of his uncle, John Polhemus.

PLANS FOR THE MARDI GRAS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29.—A great surprise is being prepared for next year's carnival. Heretofore Hereus has never appeared upon the public thoroughfares, but this carnival season there will be a new departure. Not only will Nereus come forth upon the streets of New Orleans, but he promises to come in such state and splendor as will mark an epoch in the history of Mardi Gras.

The street parade bids fair to be the most novel and magnificent spectacular production seen in modern times. The plan is for nothing less than a mammoth train of electric cars specially made for the purpose and decorated more elaborately than any Mardi Gras float ever seen in New Orleans, the city of carnivals. It will be an electric parade.

The plan is entirely new and original, and its possibilities are so great that the sculptors and artists in charge of the work do not hesitate to promise a production far superior to any previous parade. It is given out that all mechanical difficulties have been overcome and several sections of the huge pageant are already completed.

BREAKER ISLAND STEEL PLANT.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Announcement is made that the big steel plant at Breaker Island will be put in operation in a few weeks.

Outside of the interest this announcement has to the vicinity, it is interesting because of its effect on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The road's freight traffic has doubled in the last six months, and it has been unable to get new cars fast enough to keep pace with the demand. Newly opened mines in Clinton County will increase the demand, and the monthly output of Breaker Island will for freight amount to over $18,000 per month. On Jan 1 a new outlet for the Delaware and Hudson coal will be made at Oneonta with the Ulster and Delaware, and this same connection will mean a direct new route to the Catskills by the Delaware and Hudson for people from the west and north.

In order to meet the growth of traffic, it is understood that the Delaware and Hudson Canal, allowed to be abandoned by a special legislative act, will have to be reopened.

Escort for Schley in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Oct. 29.—An invitation will be telegraphed to-morrow to the Adjutant General of Maryland inviting that officer and the entire militia of his State, the First Battalion Naval Reserves, and the Baltimore Drum Corps to be a special escort of honor to Admiral Schley in the parade which will attend the Admiral's reception here next Saturday. Admiral Schley will be the guest of Atlanta Nov. 4 and 5, going the day following to Birmingham.

LEADING POLICE A HOT CHASE.

Boy Liar Has a New Hiding Place Every Day for Stolen Jewelry, and at Last Gets Uncle Arrested.

Sixteen-year-old James Dugan of 1,187 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, is causing the police of that borough no end of mental distress and much bodily weariness. In the opinion of the tired and disgusted bluecoats James is the tallest liar since the days of Ananias.

To begin with, the boy got into the clutches of the police two weeks ago, when he was arrested for stealing about $500 worth of jewelry from the apartments of Mrs. M. Budern, at the same address. When taken to the Atlantic Avenue Police Station James admitted the theft, but declared that he had given the jewelry to his aunt, with whom he lived. This the aunt easily proved to be a falsehood.

"Well, if she ain't got it, then me gran'mother's got it, 'cause I seen her wearin' the watch," whimpered the boy.

The grandmother, a woman eighty years old, was greatly shocked by this accusation, and quickly convinced the police as to its untruthfulness.

"Now look here, my lad," said Magistrate Kramer to James in the Gates Avenue Court the next day, "no more lies. What did you do with that jewelry?"

"Well, dis is der dead honest truth, Judge; I buried it in a lot in back of St. Mary's Hospital."

Several hours later three policemen armed with spades, and guided by James, appeared in a vacant lot in the rear of the hospital.

"It's here," said the young prisoner, designating a spot. "Dere's ther stone I marked ther spot with."

After digging up about half an acre of ground and sweating off about eight pounds apiece, the police gave up the hunt in disgust, and marched James back to the lockup.

Then, as a last resort, the boy was taken down to Headquarters in the hope that the show of gold lace there would awe him into a confession of the truth.

"Now, James," said Deputy Chief Mackellar, with awful severity, "if you don't own up as to where that jewelry is, we'll send you up for life."

"Dey ain't any use er me kiddin' about it any longer," said James, apparently recognizing the futility of concealment at last. "I hid der stuff under er pile er hay in a stable at St. Mark's and Buffalo Avenues."

After pitching aside about three tons of hay in the stable to which James led them, without finding a trace of the jewelry, the police again trotted the boy back to jail.

"Say," he said the next day with an air of repentance, "if I owns up straight dis time will yer lemme go?"

This being agreed to as a ruse, but with very little confidence, James declared that he had secreted the jewelry under the stoop of a grocery store at Buffalo and St. Mark's Avenues. Thither James was escorted, and under his direction, but against the protests of the indignant grocer, part of the stoop was ripped up that a fat and grunting bluecoat might squeeze in and explore the interior. Again no jewelry came to light and again James was haled back to the lockup.

The boy told of other hiding places of the jewelry, but the police gave the thing up as a hopeless task. On Friday last, James was again arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court, when he told another story, in which he accused his uncle, Charles Smith, also of the St. Mark's Avenue address, of having the jewelry in his possession. On the strength of the boy's affidavit Smith was arrested.

Smith is employed as a salesman in a Manhattan establishment. He was highly indignant over his arrest, and when arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court yesterday impressed the court with his innocence. Smith was accompanied to court by his employer, who furnished bail for his appearance for examination.

KILLED BY A MOONSHINER.

Revenue Officer Is Dead and Deputy Sheriff Fatally Wounded.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 29.—W. H. Greer, United States Deputy Revenue Officer, was shot Friday by Bill Hunnicutt, a noted moonshiner, and died yesterday near Elk Park. N. C. Deputy Sheriff Witt Phillips was fatally shot by Hunnicutt yesterday when an attempt at arrest was made. Hunnicutt has killed five men. He has fortified himself in a rock bluff on Iron Mountain.

ACCIDENTS IN JERSEY CITY.

Man Injured in a Trolley Smash-up and a Boy in a Collision.

Two accidents occurred yesterday on the North Jersey Traction Company's line in Jersey City. A buggy, in which was seated Patrick Gallagher, forty-five years old, of 37 Manning Avenue, was run down and wrecked by Trolley Car No. 333 of the Newark line, at Woodward and Grand Streets. Gallagher, who was badly hurt about the head and body, was removed to the City Hospital.

The second accident was a rear-end collision between a Bayonne and Newark car, which were running through Grand Street, both west bound. The Bayonne car, which was ahead, was obliged to stop suddenly to avoid running into a wagon. Charles Ogara, motorman of the Newark car, was so close behind that he could not stop in time to prevent the collision.

Only one person was injured. He was Henry Ohman, fifteen years old, of 1,130 Hudson Boulevard, who was riding on the rear platform of the Bayonne car. His right leg was broken. He was taken to the City Hospital. Ogara was arrested for atrocious assault, but was paroled.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS ANGRY.

Many May Resign as a Result of Squabble Over Their Salaries.

Serious trouble is said to be brewing among the public school teachers of Brooklyn as a result of the squabble over the payment of their salaries. It was hinted yesterday that unless matters are very speedily straightened out there will be wholesale resignations on the part of the teachers.

The teachers are now refusing to accept the compromise upon their September salaries, which is to pay them on the old schedule in force before the Pettingill schedule was adopted, in June, 1898. The Brooklyn School Board returned to the former schedule without repealing the Pettingill schedule, and it is now proposed to pay upon the old schedule for September, pending suit to win the balance.

Principal Mickleborough of the Boys' High School said Saturday that he had discussed the matter with his teachers, and that all were opposed to the compromise, preferring to wait to have their right to be paid under the Ahearn law adjudicated. Mr. Mickleborough said, while there would not be any such action as a strike, the probability of which has been discussed, there was a possibility of wholesale resignations.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Representatives of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association in Public School 15 this afternoon, at which a resolution rejecting the proposed compromise will be presented for adoption.

BARKENTINE'S CAPTAIN HURT.

Vessel Tossed About Ten Days at Mercy of a Storm.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Oct. 29.—Capt. Shepherd Hudson of the barkentine Jennie Sweeney has reached his home here in a badly battered condition as the result of an injury on board his vessel. The Jennie Sweeney is well known to boatmen and usually plies between Southern ports and New York and Philadelphia.

The last start was made from Fernandina, Fla., for Philadelphia. A couple of days after sailing she was caught in a terrific storm and for ten days drifted about under short canvas, almost helpless in the blow and high sea. To make matters worse, her cargo shifted and she keeled over almost to her beam ends.

This made her more difficult to handle and she was almost a wreck. Two of her boats were carried away and she started to leak. The Captain and men had to remain almost continually on deck. Then Capt. Hudson was thrown against the deckhouse and so badly injured that he could no longer move about.

After ten days of buffeting about the barkentine made the starting port once more. Capt. Hudson remained to superintend the repairs, and when the cargo, which was removed, had been reshipped he was brought home, leaving the barkentine to be brought north by the mate and crew. During the two days of their experience the officer and men were without food.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TO LAUNCH RUSSIAN CRUISER.

The Variag, Built by the Cramps, to Take the Water To-morrow—To Surpass All Vessels of Her Class.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The Russian cruiser Variag, which is designed to be the fastest armored vessel of her class ever constructed by the Cramp shipbuilding firm, will be launched on Tuesday, with unusual display. Prominent Russian naval attachés and Government officials are expected at the christening. The choice of the fair sponsor for the warship has not yet been made, but the favored one will be either Miss Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador, or Miss Mertnago, daughter of the Russian Attaché.

The new Russian cruiser, the construction of which was begun in May, 1898, will be of a distinctive type, and will represent the latest development of the art of naval architecture as applied to armored seagoing vessels. The builders in this instance have been called upon to solve the most difficult problem that has confronted them in shipbuilding. The plans call for a guaranteed speed of 23 knots for twelve hours. In order to accomplish this task she will be provided with water tube boilers of the Niclausse type, calculated to develop 20,000 indicated horse power. The motive power is to consist of two vertical-inverted triple-expansion four-cylinder engines driving twin screws.

The vessel is 400 feet long 52 feet beam, 19 feet 6 inches draught, and of 6,500 tons displacement. Her main battery will consist of 12 six-inch breech-loading rifles, and her secondary battery of 12 seventy-five-millimeter and 6 forty-seven-millimeter guns, all of the rapid-fire type. The vital parts of the Variag are to be protected by a steel deck, extending the whole length of the ship. She will be provided with two under-water torpedo tubes and four others above water. All the auxiliary appliances and equipment embody the very latest devices and the most approved development of modern construction.

The cruiser's complement will consist of 21 officers and 559 petty officers and crew. The Cramps are also constructing a high-class battleship for Russia to be named the Retvizan. The contract for the two vessels calls for their completion about October, 1900.

SUICIDE IN HIS CELL.

Death of Adam Moser at Binghamton, Convicted of Manslaughter.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Adam Moser, who last Thursday was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, for the murder of Frank Whittemore, whom he stabbed in the head May 30 last, committed suicide in his cell last night.

He made a loop of a piece of chain used to hold up his cot, and fastened it to the wall.

He was found suspended by the neck this morning, death having taken place some hours before.

NEGRO KILLS WITH AN AXE.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 29.—Last night in the High Shoals district, Will Pierce, a negro, killed Walter Puryear, and fatally wounded Mrs. Puryear, and his own wife, with an axe.

Pierce had been separated from his wife, who was making her home with the Puryears. Last night he called on his wife and was asked to remain. The killing was done while the family was asleep.

Sheriff Overby left for the place this evening accompanied by bloodhounds. There is considerable excitement among the negroes.

MRS. GEORGE EHRET DEAD.

Wife of the Brewer Expires Suddenly at a Summit (N. J.) Hotel.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 29.—Mrs. George Ehret, wife of the New York brewer, died at the Beechwood Hotel last night from a hemorrhage. She had been an invalid for some time, and by the advice of her physician came to Summit. She appeared to be improving until last night, when the hemorrhage occurred, and then death followed quickly. Her daughters, Madeline and Elsie, were at her bedside when she died.

When it became evident that the attack was serious word was telegraphed to New York for Mr Ehret and the other members of the family, but it was then too late for them to reach this place until morning. They came to-day and took Mrs. Ehret's body back to New York.

Mrs. Ehret was Miss Anna Hasslocher, and was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 22, 1844. She came to this country when a child, and had always lived in this city. On Oct. 20, 1864, she was married to George Ehret. Their home in this city was at 1,197 Park Avenue. Mrs. Ehret had for years been a parishioner at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and had devoted herself to charitable work of all kinds.

Mrs. Ehret was a sister of the late Mgr. Haaslocher, who was rector of the American College at Rome. She is survived by her husband and nine children—Frank, George, and Louis Ehret, Mrs. Anna von Zedlitz-Leipe of Berlin, Mrs. Ernst Stangen, Mrs. E. M. Burghard, Mrs. Charles Donahue, and the two daughters who were with her when she died. Funeral services will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

HONORS FOR FUNSTON'S MEN.

Topeka Arranges for the Reception of the Twentieth Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Elaborate preparations are making for the reception to the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, which is due to arrive here Thursday from San Francisco. Excursion trains are to be run into Topeka from all points, and over 40,000 visitors are expected in the city. Chief Justice Doster will be master of ceremonies Thursday, when Col. Wilder S. Metcalf will return the regimental colors to Gov. Stanley, and Gen. Joseph K. Hudson will present the thousand-dollar sword purchased by the citizens of Kansas to Gen. Frederick Funston.

President McKinley and Secretary of War Root, who had been invited to attend the ceremonies, have sent tributes to the regiment which appear in a souvenir of the "Fighting Twentieth," just issued. President McKinley's tribute is written in his own hand, as follows:

Sept. 30, 1899.

The American Nation appreciates the devotion and valor of its soldiers and sailors. Among its hosts of brave defenders the Twentieth Kansas was fortunate in opportunity and heroic in action, and has won a permanent place in the hearts of a grateful people. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary Root includes in his note the message of Gens. MacArthur and Otis recommending that Gen. Funston be brevetted Major General, and that Col. Metcalf be brevetted Brigadier General, and adds:

The officers and enlisted men of the regiment exhibited the same high quality of bravery and efficiency which characterized their commanders. I beg to join with the people of Kansas in welcoming to their homes these citizen-soldiers, so worthy of the heroic origin and patriotic history of their State.

WILL GO TO THE PLANT SYSTEM.

Stuart R. Knott is to be the Vice President of the Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29.—The Courier Journal to-morrow will say:

"Stuart R. Knott, whose resignation as First Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has been accepted by the Board of Directors, is to become First Vice President of the Plant System. He is to have charge of traffic transportation and general operations, and will virtually be the head of the big system.

"E. R. Erwin, who was elected President of the Plant system upon the death of President Plant a short time ago, is a lawyer, and not a practical railroad man. Consequently he will look only after the financial affairs of the company, leaving everything else to Mr. Knott. It is learned from a reliable source that Mr. Knott's salary as First Vice President will be $20,000 per year. His headquarters will be in the South, probably at Atlanta. The office of the President is in New York."

Camden Merchant Takes His Life.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 29.—C. C. Chew, the proprietor of Camden's largest dry goods store, killed himself this morning in the basement of his store on Market Street. No cause is known for his act, except that his health was poor. He was doing a good business. He leaves a family.

The Swiss Nationalrath Election.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 29.—The general elections to the Nationalrath, or National Council, of Switzerland, were held today, but resulted in no change in the political color of the Chamber.

PRIEST ON THE PHILIPPINES

Chaplain McKinnon Looks for a Speedy Termination of the War.

NO FAULT TO FIND WITH OTIS

More Patriotism and Less Criticism Needed Here—Denies Desecration of Churches by Americans.

The Rev. Father William D. McKinnon, who went to the Philippines as Chaplain of the First California Volunteers, delivered an illustrated lecture last evening at Columbus Hall on "Facts About the Philippines." During his work in the army the priest was twice wounded. After the capture of Manila he was appointed Superintendent of the Schools and Cemeteries of Manila. He has recently been made a Chaplain in the regular army, and will soon return to the Philippines.

Father McKinnon said that 7,000,000 of the natives are Christians, self-restrained, good fathers and dutiful sons. The Filipino's wants being few, he is naturally indolent. "He is a happy-go-lucky kind of a fellow," continued the speaker, "who delights in cockfighting and gambling. It is not an uncommon sight to see him going to mass with a rooster under his arm, and after the service repairing imediately to a main."

Chaplain McKinnon said that the Christian natives are very much attached to their religion, and that the efforts to proselytize them were doing much harm. He paid an eloquent tribute to the work of the Jesuit friars among the natives.

"Whatever the natives are, or have," said he, "they owe to them. Every industry or source of revenue the natives have was introduced into the islands by these same much-abused monks.

"They have also done much in the way of education. In Manila they have the great St. Thomas University, in which there are over 3,000 pupils. Then there is the College of San Juan Lanteran with 1,200 pupils, the fine Jesuit colleges, with over 2,000 pupils, besides six fine academies for young women. There are also thirty-eight small municipal schools in Manila. In the villages and towns througout the archipelago you will find none without these schools. In fact, there are but few natives who cannot read and write."

The speaker said that the great mass of the natives were not in sympathy with the insurrection. The Tagalos, one tribe out of eighty-five, form the backbone of the insurgent army. They are reinforced by the bandits and half-breed Mestizos. Continuing, the speaker said:

"All the insurgents belong to the sanguinary Katipunan society, a society formed after the pattern of the Lodge of Action of the Red Lodge of Masonry in Spain, a lodge composed of determined revolutionists ready to use the dagger and prepared to wade through a sea of blood to accomplish their designs, just like the Mazzini and Carbonari in Italy. The great scheme of Aguinaldo and his followers is to expel all the religious orders and steal their property. In fact, one of the first laws passed by the insurgent Congress was to expel all priests and confiscate their property for the benefit of the insurgent Government."

Father McKinnon repudiated the charges that American soldiers had desecrated and looted the churches. He mentioned particularly the church at Caloocan, and insisted emphatically that the church had been despoiled first by the insurgents, and afterward by the Chinese. In some cases, when the insurgents had used the churches as a stronghold, it had been necessary to turn the artillery against them.

"I really think," said he, "that the war is about over. Most all of the leaders had come into the United States camp before I left. I shall be greatly surprised if there are any more large fights. The statement that we have only captured a few miles about Manila is misleading. The Tagalos, the only tribe fighting us, live in the territory which lies within the radius of fifty miles of Manila, and when we shall have conquered their province we shall have conquered the whole archipelago. And this has nearly been accomplished, now that the Tagalos have been forced back into unfriendly territory, and just as soon as we have men enough in these provinces to protect the friendly natives, then Aguinaldo and his followers will have to move out.

"With the dry, cold weather now approaching, it will require only a little time to bring the unfortunate war to a close. No man in the American Army could have done any better than Gen. Otis, and few could have done as well. Campaigning in the Philippines is different from what it would be in America, as there we have no roads, no means of transportation, consequently progress must be necessarily slow. Then we began the war at the beginning of the hot season, which was immediately followed by the rainy season, during which it was impossible for troops to move.

"What we need here in America is more patriotism and less criticism. This war would long since have ceased were it not for the criticism which has reached the camp of Aguinaldo and his followers and revived their drooping spirits and encouraged them to persevere in their madness."

"The natives are not capable of self-government, nor does any large proportion of them wish it. Most of the tribes have sense enough to see how hopeless it would be for them to attempt it. They are quick to learn and are good imitators, so we may hope that with our instructions and good example before them after a couple of generations they may be capable of self-government."

The speaker said he had confidence enough in the American Government and the American people to feel that as soon as the rebellion was crushed the Filipinos would get all the freedom and all the liberty they proved themselves capable of.

A DEMOCRAT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Senator Martin Says the Flag Should Not Be Hauled Down.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Ex-United States Senator John Martin, a Democratic leader, said to-day in the course of an interview:

"Many of us may not be in harmony with the National Administration regarding the disposition of the Philippines, but in the defense of the flag in the islands we all have a patriotic duty to perform. Our authority practically has been established in the Philippines, and no right-thinking citizen will demand that our military forces be withdrawn.

"Other powers of the earth have long desired the Philippines, but now that we have obtained possession, they are willing that we should have them. Were we to step down, these powers would grab the islands and divide them with or without war, and from the standpoint of humanity nothing would be gained by our course. And then we have our National honor to look out for. It would never do to haul down the flag."

Returns Capt. Thompson's License.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Supervising Steamboat Inspector General Dumont has received from Supervising Inspector Starbuck of the New York District a copy of his decision upon the appeal of Capt. Allen H. Thompson, master of the steamer Glen Island, whose license was revoked because of alleged crowding during the recent yacht races. Inspector Starbuck directs that Capt. Thompson's license be returned, as it was not shown that he violated the rules of the race.

Canadian Bicycle Trust.

TORONTO, Oct. 29.—A company has been formed here to take over the rights and business of four large bicycle concerns doing business in Canada—the American Bicycle Company, the E and D Cycle Company, the E. C. Stearns Company, and the Christie & Wheeler Saddle Company. The new company will establish a factory in Toronto capable of turning out 30,000 wheels a year. The amalgamation was brought about by Lemuel H. Foster of Detroit. Fred S. Evans of the E and D Company will be general manager.

Football Player's Leg Broken.

William Kapper, sixteen years old, of 50 Pacific Street, Newark, N. J., had his right leg broken while playing football in a field at Eastern Parkway and Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Trenton Barber's Shops Closed.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Every barber's shop in Trenton was closed to-day as a result of a movement for Sunday closing started by the barbers themselves. An association was formed recently, and prosecution under an old blue law was threatened against any barber who should shave customers on Sunday.

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Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

IRISH VISITORS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—That the memory of Charles Stewart Parnell lives in the hearts of the Irish people of Boston was unquestionably proved to-night, when Boston's largest theatre was crowded to its utmost to welcome the Hon. Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John Redmond, M. P., who are touring the country in behalf of the Parnell monument fund. Before the exercises in the Boston Theatre, the Irish military and patriotic societies of this vicinity paraded as an escort to the guests, conducting them from the Parker House to the theatre.

Mayor Tallon spoke of the remarkably warm welcome accorded him since landing in New York. He briefly reviewed the work of the Irish people and the desire they had to erect to Parnell's memory a visible memorial which in Dublin would forever tell of the gratitude of a nation for a great leader's work.

Mr. Redmond told some incidents in Parnell's life, some details of Parnell's career in Parliament and of his great hold as a leader in the affections of the Irish people.

Mayor Quincy, who presided, announced that $1,000 had already been contributed to the Parnell fund, and he suggested the taking of a contribution. While this was being done John R. Murphy of this city spoke upon Parnell as he was beloved by Irish-Americans.

RAPID RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Seven and a Quarter Miles of Rail Laid in Five Hours.

READVILLE, Mass., Oct. 29.—What is claimed by railroad contractors as a remarkable piece of construction work was accomplished here to-day by the laying of seven and a quarter miles of standard 100-pound rails in the short time of practically five hours. The work was so timed it did not delay the regular traffic over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at this point, which is quite heavy.

The track layers, in three gangs, progressed at a fair walking gait. In putting down the new rails the entire electrical arrangement of switches and signals was broken, and its re-establishment was accomplished on even terms with the track work.

A WOMAN'S CURIOUS MISHAP.

Tries to Climb Over a Stock Train Which Carries Her Away.

BENSON, Minn., Oct. 29.—Miss Trank, a woman sixty-seven years old, tried to climb over a stock train while on her way to church this morning, when the train started with her on the bumpers and carried her to Willmar, thirty miles, in fifty minutes, where she arrived safely with her Bible in her hand, having ridden between the cars all the way.

The railroad company sent her home on an afternoon freight.

Called Him a Liar, Got Hit.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 29.—Ex-Mayor O. A. Curry of this place last night struck Walter Conklin of the Board of Health in the face. The encounter occurred on Palisade Avenue. Ex-Mayor Curry is a physician and was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second New Jersey during the Spanish war. He and Mr. Conklin became involved in a dispute, and in the course of it the latter called the ex-Mayor a liar. The response was the blow. No serious damage was done and no legal proceedings are expected to follow.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	6:30	Sun sets	4:56	Moon rises 3:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:23	Gov. Isl'd	5:03	H. Gate 6:59
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:35	Gov. Isl'd	5:11	H. Gate 7:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hellopes, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCT. 31.		
Adler, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston	..... *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 2.		
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Guadeloupe, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 3.		
Ema, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 4.		
Andes, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Chaucer, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan, &c.	11:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Itiojun Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31 and up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 30.

Cacique, St. Lucia, Oct. 18.
Caracas, La Guayra, Oct. 23.
Ghazee, Gibraltar, Oct. 13.
Imperial Prince, London, Oct. 15.
Ithaka, Havana, Oct. 24.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 16.
Polycarp, Para, Oct. 10.
St. Enoch, Antwerp, Oct. 16.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Oct. 24.
Chicago City, Swansea, Oct. 17.
Concho, Galveston, Oct. 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Hudson, New Orleans, Oct. 25.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 24.
Menantic, Swansea, Oct. 17.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

Andes, Santa Martha, Oct. 25.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Oct. 18.
El Sud, New Orleans, Oct. 27.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 25.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Oct. 23.
Orcadian, Glasgow, Oct. 19.
St. Cuthbert, London, Oct. 19.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

Evelyn, New Orleans, Oct. 26.
Marengo, Newcastle, Oct. 20.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

British King, Antwerp, Oct. 21.
Buffalo, Hull, Oct. 23.
Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Oct. 20.
Patricia, Hamburg, Oct. 23.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Chateau Yquem, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 23
Jersey City, Swansea, Oct. 21.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 28.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Oct. 21.
Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Vedra, Shields, Oct. 21.

Arrived.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 20, with mdse to the White Star Line. South of Fire Island at 1 A. M. 30th.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dinklage, Bremen Oct. 17, to P. Ruprecht. In Quarantine at 12:17 A. M. 30th.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., Oct. 15 with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS California, (Br.,) Mitchell, Marseilles, Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Saint Bede, (Br.,) McPherson, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 27, with sugar to C. P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam Oct. 19 and Boulogne 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Muggah, Bermuda Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Out

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

The Store is in its Richest Bloom

TULIPS, roses, dahlias, chrysanthemums—each have their season of full glory. So has the store: late autumn—these last October days.

There will be the jollities of Christmas by-and-by—another sort of brightness, but the store as the holder of rich and beautiful things—for home and for self—is at its best right now.

Will you enjoy it? Come rather as visitor than shopper—the daily attendance grows larger and larger, but we have the art of making people comfortable.

There is none of that "bargain counter rush" that serves as text for the jaded humorist, and as the last means of exhaustion for tired woman.

Yet no store sells worthy goods so uniformly cheap—it is our daily business, not spasmodic. Real things are cheaper than shams—almost as cheap in the first cost; infinitely cheaper in the long run. Very fine and elegant, very exclusive goods—very popular ones, too—and this is Wanamaker's.

The latest dress fabric from Paris is an epingle-velour—"epingle" is the poplin cord, heavy; "velour" is for the general richness. The poplin ground is strewn with streaks and bow-knots of crepon—the fabric is of silk and wool, with the silk showing most All black—a midnight sky—but lit with stars of color: tan, old rose, ceil, heliotrope, cardinal. $3.50 a yard.

The Rotunda is full of rich dress fabrics; holds by far the largest collection of really elegant stuffs that America sees.

There is a Bargain Store on Fifth Floor—as peculiarly good in its way as the general store. The bargains are real: We dignify the word. Much interesting detail follows:

Shoe News We have taken almost all the glamour away from storekeeping—because the glamour smacked of fraud and expensiveness to you. Try real hard—can you remember shoe stores that "kept a last just for you?" And how you paid for the service? Well, most of that is buncombe—you get ready-made shoes as a rule.

There is custom shoe making, but that is another story—almost nobody needs shoes made to order, with the Wanamaker stocks of ready-made to choose from. We carry more variations of size than does any other store we know of—it requires 104 pairs of women's shoes to give one pair of every length in every width—rather fewer pairs to run the gamut for men.

Main Floor.

Women's Patent Leather Shoes, kidskin or cloth tops; very swell styles. $5.

Women's Patent Leather Oxfords; daintily turned soles, high Louis, or low military, heels; for afternoon or evening. $3.

Women's Patent Leather Slippers; sandal style, with one or two straps—pretty and comfortable. $2.

Men's Enameled Kid Lace Boots; conservative shapes; fine material; easy. $5.

Men's Enameled Grain Boots, laced; leather lining; double soles; stylish business shoes. $3.90.

Fifth Floor.

The selling of Men's Shoes at $1.80 and $2.30 continues. The supply is greatly augmented to-day with fresh goods—belated cases due days ago. They are enamel leather with drill lining; black kidskin with leather lining and double soles; tan oil grain leather with double soles. All good sorts of $3.50, $4 and $6 shoes are represented.

And Women's Shoes, too, at $1.40, $1.60 and $2. A half less than you would expect to pay.

Golf Capes They are steamer capes as well—and the favored wrap for the thousands of good dressers. Not a uniform of commonness—for the styles are too varied. Interested? Stocks are in fine shape to-day (we can't always get the sorts we demand promptly).

Imported, $18 to $35.
Domestic, $5 to $18.75.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Portieres and Curtains Possibly it will be necessary to make curtains to your order—to carry out some decorative scheme in perfection. Our organization is equal to your most exacting demands. Prices are fair—the curtains may cost you a few dollars or up towards two hundred, depends on the fitness of things and what will insure it.

That sounds as though home-fitting was expensive. It is or isn't—you simply follow your desire as to cost.

One of the world's architects (he lives in New York) lays down this safe rule—"Be simple. Use five colorings instead of six, or four instead of five; or three, or, better yet, use two instead of three." The graceful furnishings of a room need cost but little. May we help to right effect?

LACE CURTAINS

Rather special values and very pretty—
Swiss Lace Curtains, $5 a pair.
Irish Lace Curtains, $5 a pair.
Novelty Lace Curtains (French in effect), $9.75 and $11.75.
Third floor.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store

Every item deserves a large space in the paper, but instead of long descriptions please accept this statement as to each article—

The price is ten to fifty per cent. under the regular. All the goods are of first-quality, unless termed "seconds," and are guaranteed in the broad generous way that we guarantee everything we sell: The article must be all you can reasonably expect and must suit you—else we want it returned.

Trunks

These have slight scuffs or scratches on the outside—really less damage than they would ordinarily suffer in a single short trip. Interiors are perfect. 50 of these trunks at exactly half prices. Only one of each kind. Some at $2.88, regularly $5.75; at $3, regularly $6; and so on up to $12.50, regularly $25. On sale at 9 A. M.

Silks

This is a group of imperfect goods—so called. It will be the task of an expert to discover the faults: Black armures, all silk, regularly 65c—these at 45c; printed warp taffetas, bright, lustrous, for various trimmings, regularly $1.25—these at 55c; 21-in. border taffetas, Dresden effects, in the much-desired pastel colorings; regularly $1.50,—these at 60c; white and imported domestic taffetas, 19 and 21 in., regularly 75c and $1,—these at 60c yd.

Furniture

About 40 odd pieces—the kinds that are in favor generally in the gift-making season now fast approaching. We'll hold these for delivery according to your instructions. Various cabinets—music, curio, parlor—work tables, and odd parlor pieces. These in mahogany, vernis-martin, gold, and imitation mahogany. Startling reductions in price, only a few of which are mentioned here: A vernis-martin side table at $15, instead of $30; 2 vernis-martin curio tables at $25, instead of $48; 2 mahogany curio cabinets at $35, instead of $58.50; 2 mahogany parlor cabinets at $60, instead of $92.50; 3 mahogany curio cabinets at $70, instead of $140.

Table Tumblers

Fine blown and etched in various good patterns. Value, $1 a dozen. Price, 45c.

Blankets and Spreads

The kinds we know to be good, at prices you know to be wonderfully cheap. They were very moderately priced before these new price-markings: White wool blankets, cotton warp, 60x80 in., 4 lbs., at $1.50 pair, though little enough when $1.75; another quality, larger, heavier, at $1.65, instead of $2; still larger and finer at $3, instead of $3.75. Then at $6 a pair, blankets of fine wool filling on spool cotton warp, 77x82 in., 7 lbs., that were excellent value at $8.

Bedspreads at 75c each—Large crocheted spreads that are well worth $1. And some Marseilles spreads, full size, fast back, numerous excellent patterns, at $1.50—were low at $1.85.

Fancy China—Japanese

Various novelties, some ornamental, merely, others useful as well as pretty. Choice of an interesting gathering at 15c and 25c,—goods that were really excellent values at 25c to 50c.

Jardinieres

Some of these in good shapes and attractive colorings at about half prices: 50c kinds at 30c, 85c qualities at 55c.

Fancy China

Perfect—quality and decorations. Prices are half values. Tea cups and saucers at $3 a doz.; value $6. Chocolate pots, cake plates and salad bowls, 20c to $1.

Embroideries

For very trifling imperfections the Edges and Insertions are classed "seconds." Regularly the embroideries would sell at 10c to 75c. a yard. Instead, we mark—
2,000 yards at 8c a yard.
4,000 yards at 12½c a yard.

Dinner Sets This china store is sure of its position—it is a commanding one. The foremost potteries of the world are contributors to its stocks—several experts spend much of their time among the French and Austrian and English producers. What does it amount to for you? This:

Exceedingly fine china at its fair worth.

Special lots of desirable china much below its usually accepted worth.

A word of some interesting lots of dinner sets—

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations.
$8—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; with soup tureen and three large dishes; value, $12.
$10—American porcelain; 100 pieces; four floral decorations; all handles gilt; value, $15.
$10—American porcelain; 112 pieces; floral decorations; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and four meat dishes; value, $15.
$14—American porcelain; 113 pieces; three floral decorations; all pieces gilt.
$18—French china; 100 pieces; elegantly decorated; all handles gilt; value, $27.50.
$25—French china; 100 pieces; three decorations; all handles gilt; value, $35.
Basement.

Women's Tailored Suits Some full silk-lined suits, quite new and correct, at $12. Other suits at $12 with silk-lined jacket and percaline-lined skirt.

At $15—Regular suits of Venetian cloth and homespun, and odd suits from $20 lots.
At $20—Stylish suits—a few from $30 lots.

At $25—but we needn't particularize. We have set a pretty high standard in women's tailoring; we shall do better still—the business is full of possibilities. Nobody else has grasped them—we will. You've been toyed with; almost imposed upon. Women's tailoring is being best done here.

Finest ready-made tailored suit here is $115.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Fine Plaid Dress Goods In yards sold, Plaids are the chief thing in dress goods this fall—their beauty, the multiplicity of styles, and chief of all, Fashion's favor makes them popular.

We gathered so many styles that salespeople were nonplused—and just this has happened—

The pieces first opened have been sold out, and duplicated in many cases—some others, as pretty or even finer, have hardly had a showing. These we put in the "firing line" to-day—

and reduce the prices

for no other earthly reason than to cure salesmen's blunders.

$1.50 from $2—Mohair bouretted diagonal Cheviot.
$1.50 from $1.75—Mohair Foule Plaid.
$1.50 from $1.75—Camel's-hair Plaid—five styles.
$1.25 from $1.50—Eight styles of Foule Plaids, and nine styles of Camel's-hair Plaids.

Bright and sombre colorings are included.

Toward Broadway from the Rotunda.

Bureau and Bed Sets Some of the pretty Swiss embroidered Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams looked tumbled and dowdy from too much handling. They'll wash as safely as muslin, so when

we reduce the prices to half

it makes them really fine bargains.

Will you be in time for your share?
Broadway.

Men's Gloves Superior gloves with an air of superiority. Novel shades, leading styles in the refinement of good taste. But wearing qualities especially. Prices and values synonymous:

$1—Gray Mocha and Pique Kidskin in new shades.
$1.50—The Royale Pique.
$1.75—Perrin's Chevreau.
$2—Perrin's Pique and the Victoria Pique.
Broadway.

Cut Glass Richest is American—no thanks to anybody. It's Yankee wit—the thing that's winning out in many other lines. Cut Glass, sumptuous even name. Let us be reasonable about it—some pieces must be very costly: tedious to produce; much waste from accident in the working.

Other fine lines can be made with little expense—these sorts we can order largely, and get special price advantages. These savings are yours whenever we get the lots—

some ready to-day

Bowls, celery trays, plates, little dishes. Prices run from $1.85 to $3.50—though the finer pieces are full $5 and $6 values.

Basement.

A Great Book Offer

Tissot, French, eminent as a painter in frivolous vein, became suddenly consecrated to painting The Christ. The work became all-absorbing—led him to forego luxury and an easy-fortune-making to travel the earth-haunts of the Son of Man. He toiled, studied, sketched and painted in the Holy Land for ten years. His paintings are not large canvases, but pictures the size of a large atlas page—so perfect in detail that one may safely examine them with a glass.

He wrote descriptions and made explanatory notes as he went along. The original paintings have been on paid-admission view to hundreds of thousands, but his work is best as gathered in books—four sumptuous volumes—for thus we have his art, the Gospel text and his explanatory writing in one.

Published at $160.

We have an edition available to subscribers to the

Wanamaker-Tissot Club

at a fraction of the usual price.

Initial fee, $1—pay that, furnish business references of satisfactory sort, and we will deliver a full set (to be here presently from the binders), you agreeing to pay $3 a month till books are settled for.

The edition is limited. Do not wait for binders—subscribe in time. Of course, under the Wanamaker system you are not compelled to keep the work unless it meets your approval. Ten days are allowed for examination.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Clothing

Custom Tailoring
Commercial Tailoring

This is a tailor-shop—equal to the best, no matter whose you count best—a tailor-shop you can rely on for good style, good service, fair prices.

We make clothes to order—costliest way, but if it is your way, *have it*—we'll charge fairly: $40 to $50 for finest made suit of cheviot; suits at $30 and $35. Trousers, $8.50.

Commercial tailoring costs least because we cut garments to Nature's forty standards and don't need to consume time in showing you goods, letting you pick trimmings, giving fittings and all that. The upper end of the ready-made tailoring is as good as the custom tailoring—we sell no suit but what is tailored in a durable, stylish way; shapely, bound to stay so.

Business Suits, $12, $15 and so on—$30 for finest: equal to most $40 custom suit.

Fancy double-breasted vests, $2.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

HOUSE FOR A HERO'S FAMILY.

Reward of Warren Guion's Bravery at the Windsor Hotel Fire.

The family of Warren Guion, the elevator man who lost his life in the Windsor Hotel, will move into the house purchased by subscription for them in a few days. The house is a pretty frame and brick structure, at 1,226 Tinton Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets. It is a two-story-and-basement building, containing fifteen rooms, and arranged for two families. This will not only give the family a home, but will afford them an income.

Warren Guion was employed as elevator man in the Windsor Hotel for many years. He was sober, industrious, and a general favorite with both patrons and employes. On the day of the fatal fire Guion was in charge of the main elevator, and when the fire alarm was rung he stuck to his post, running the elevator up and down several times, carrying to the lower floor in safety many persons who undoubtedly would have lost their lives had it not been for his nerve and heroism. After making several trips, the elevator became jammed between the two lower floors. It is not known how many persons were in the elevator with Guion, when it was caught, penning them in to be burned to death, but the heap of bones found in the débris when the search was made for the missing persons suggested that there were at least two.

Died While Playing Whist.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—While engaged in a game of whist in the rooms of the Chicago Whist Club last night Isaac H. Holden, a wealthy retired lumber merchant, expired suddenly of apoplexy. Sixty members of the club were present, engaged in the regular weekly tournament.

SHAMROCK READY TO SAIL

Unsuccessful Cup Hunter Rigged for Her Return Voyage.

THE ERIN TO BE HER CONSORT

Racing Yacht Will Sail When Wind Permits and Be Towed When the Breeze Fails.

With her sails bent and most of her stores on board, the yacht Shamrock lies in Erie Basin, ready to sail for the Clyde to-morrow. To-day she will be towed down to Tompkinsville, preparatory to starting on the voyage. Capt. Archie Hogarth will be in command, with Capt. Hamilton as navigator and Capt. Wringe as chief officer. Forty-three of the crew are to sail on the yacht. This number includes two cooks and two stewards. The remainder of the crew will return by steamer.

Besides her cutter, which she carries on davits on the port side, the Shamrock will have stowed on deck two Berthon collapsible canvas boats, a life preserver for each man on board, and plenty of life buoys handy to throw overboard if necessary. In addition to the mainsail with a bonnet in it, and the mizzen, which brails up against the mast, the yacht is to carry a forestay-sail, also with a bonnet in it, a jib and jib-topsail, a squaresail, and raffee. The latter is a triangular sail which sets over the squaresail, and is used only before the wind. The mainsail is loose footed, without a boom, and the mizzen sheets out on a small boom. A long, light spar of pine, waist high to a man standing on deck, is shipped at the forward end in the main boom gooseneck and aft in an iron crutch, from which lifelines will be stretched.

It is the intention of Capt. Hogarth to sail as much as possible when there is a breeze. The steam yacht Erin, which will convoy the Shamrock, will tow her when there is no wind.

Prepared for sea, there is a stringer, or bilge keelson, running fore and aft, riveted to the seventy-nine frames on each side of the yacht. Overhead, but further inboard, under the deck beams, is a lighter steel deck stringer, also running fore and aft. These upper and lower girders are connected at intervals of about twenty feet by solid round stanchions, which slant outboard from above at an angle of about 30 degrees. Between these stanchions cross braces have been placed, bolted at their junction in the centre to a square steel plate, which makes the whole rigid enough to stand quite a formidable sea. This system extends from the fifteenth forward frame aft to the taffrail on both sides.

There is no inner skin, and all the yacht's frames and plates are visible, except where temporarily covered for the Atlantic passage. Heavy wooden chocks have been fitted between the frames forward where the strain of "pounding" will come against the plates in a seaway. They are held in place by long fore and aft planks bolted down to the frames and bilge keelsons.

Between the floor and the deck beams overhead there is a clear space of ten feet. During the races all woodwork except the floor was taken out of the yacht. Now she is divided into four sections. An iron bulkhead has been put in, making a watertight compartment of the overhang at the stern. The next section forward is of light pine planking, and incloses a space about 10 feet wide by 25 feet long, which is to be cabin and sleeping quarters for the Captain and navigator. There is a door on the starboard side of the forward bulkhead of this temporary cabin, and the companion ladder, with its steps facing forward, comes down in the centre of this compartment.

The yacht has such great beam below that it is necessary to confine the living quarters of the crew to a width of about ten feet, to prevent any loose articles from rolling about when she labors in a seaway. Railings about four feet high run fore and aft at the sides in the next section, where the mess tables and benches are placed and where the galley stove is placed. Forward of this the crew's bunks, made of gas pipe, occupy the remainder of the space.

The yacht will be towed out to the open sea by the tug James A. Lawrence, which has been her tender during the weeks that the Irish yacht has spent in these waters. From her deck Sir Thomas Lipton will watch his unsuccessful racer start on the homeward voyage.

Reception to Sir Thomas Lipton.

An informal reception was given Sir Thomas Lipton on Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, 301 West Seventy-second Street. About 100 guests enjoyed with Sir Thomas the first private function he has attended during his visit to this country with the exception of the Iselin dinner. The Neapolitan Band furnished music during the evening. Sir Thomas was accompanied by Chevalier de Martino and Dr. F. Reid Mackay of his Erin house party.

FOOTBALL AT HARVARD.

Men Suffer Little from Effects of Saturday's Game—Preparing to Meet Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—Trainer McMasters is very happy to-day, for all of the men who played in the game against the Indians yesterday were up bright and early this morning and appeared at the training table for breakfast. With the exception of a little stiffness and a few slight black and blue marks, these men are all in as good condition as before yesterday's hard-fought battle. This is very satisfactory in the light of the two big football games and one smaller one which Harvard has yet to play.

Boal is doing well, and McMasters says he will surely be able to play in the Pennsylvania game. Hollingsworth is still limping badly, but A. Sargent, by his excellent game yesterday, has made himself solid for substitute to Boal.

To-morrow the men will resume practice and the coaches will be busy during the early part of the week, before the team leaves for Philadelphia, putting on the finishing touches and correcting faults.

The defense is being gradually built up, and special attention was paid in the secret practice last week to breaking up and meeting the quarter-back formation, which the second eleven has used after the style of Pennsylvania's favorite tactics. On Monday, when the scrubs first put this formation into use, it worked extremely well, and the first touch-down of the season was scored against the 'Varsity. Coach Lewis then took the 'Varsity line men in hand, and he has now taught them a plan of defense which he believes will defeat Pennsylvania's efforts to gain ground by the guards' back, or at least to hold it in check.

Capt. Wheelock of the Indian team is still in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and will probably be kept there for several days.

TO OVERHAUL THE YALE TEAM.

No Doubt the Personnel and the Playing Will Be Changed—Old Coaches to Advise.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The Yale football eleven arrived in this city early this evening from New York. The players, from Capt. McBride through the list to the furthest substitute, were quiet and reserved, offering no explanations and seeking no sympathy for the defeat by Columbia. They all seemed to realize that the biggest shake-up in a Yale football squad that has taken place will be on the schedule for this week. Nothing official can be learned of things in store, as Capt. McBride is not to be found, nor will Manager Rockefeller talk. It is learned, however, that many coachers will be on the Yale field this week, ex-Capt. Frank Hickey, "Billy" Rhodes, Frank Butterworth, "Pa" Corbin, Fred Murphy, and others being expected, with assurance of their coming. Murphy is already here with head Coach Rodgers.

The team itself will without doubt be overhauled, not only in manner of playing, but as to its personnel. Admittedly Sharpe proved himself far overrated. In the practice he shone with brilliancy, but in the game of yesterday and the week before he was a disappointment. There is a strong demand among the undergraduates that he be left more to himself and more attention given to Richards and Adams as half backs. Dupee will possibly be put in to liven the things up, as he is fast and a fierce tackler. With Gould he would be a decided improvement on Thomas and Schweppe.

A determined effort is being made to get Cutten, last year's centre, to come out, and with some likelihood of success.

SHAKE-UP IN PRINCETON TEAM.

Eight 'Varsity Players Sent to the Scrub Training Table.

PRINCETON, Oct. 29.—Bruised and battered from yesterday's game with Cornell, the Princeton football eleven arrived here this morning shortly after 2 o'clock. They were driven at once to the 'Varsity Club House. The defeat by Cornell was a severe blow to the Tigers, and as a result of the game there will be a great shake-up in the team.

Capt. Edwards and Coach Lea, when seen to-day, said that they did not wish to discuss the cause of yesterday's defeat, but that every man who did not show good form and spirit in his work would be placed upon the scrub team, and as soon as the men on the scrub team showed sufficient ability they would be taken on the 'Varsity team. Capt. Edwards announced to-night that the following players would be sent to the scrub training table to-morrow: Burke, Dana, Duncan, Levick, Lloyd, Mills, Mattis, and Pell.

Frank Morse, half back on the '93 and '94 teams, will arrive here to-morrow to assist in coaching the eleven.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Standing of the Clubs Engaged in the Various Tournaments.

The Metropolitans are now in the lead for the American National bowling tournament honors at Germania alleys, but have twenty more games to play. In the Columbia League at Schlusing's alleys the Orientals, Belvideres, and Standards have clean records. The Orientals, however, have won six straight games and have the high team record of 1,023 pins. In the Harlem League the Washingtons and Knickerbockers are tied for first honors. In the National League tournament at Starr's alleys the Corinthian, Kings County, Metropolitan, Roseville A. A., and Washington teams are tied for first honors, each having won two games and lost none. The Alco Club and Black Bass Club teams each have a clean record in the Arlington National tournament. The New York, Americus, Colonial, and Empire City Council's teams have each played one series of games in the Royal Arcanum League and have clean records. The following is the standing of the clubs:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Metropolitan	4	0	923	Doolittle	1	1	855
Corinthian	2	0	936	Columbia	1	1	845
South Paw	2	0	859	Spartan	1	1	842
Orchard	3	1	935	Riverdale	1	1	820
Arlington	3	1	926	Germania	1	3	922
Fidelia	3	1	907	Monarch	0	2	878
Lotus	2	2	935	Rosedale	0	2	823
Morningside	2	2	871	Central	0	2	806
Empire	1	1	934	Golden Rod	0	2	774
Oriental	1	1	871	Glendale	0	4	836

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Oriental	6	0	1,023	Audubon	3	3	823
Belvidere	4	0	922	Columbia	3	3	851
Standard	4	0	862	Village	2	2	833
Empire	7	1	958	Oereel	2	2	776
Premier	3	1	869	Corinthian	1	1	801
Riverdale	4	2	864	Boulevard	2	6	837
Empire City	5	3	810	Enterprise	1	3	820
Morningside	5	3	838	Puritan	0	6	809
Mercury	3	3	838	Mephisto	0	6	795
Owl	3	3	927	Diamond	0	8	745
Hamilton	3	3	831				

HARLEM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Washington	4	0	906	Corinthian	2	2	879
Knickerbocker	4	0	891	Cyclone	2	4	853
Empire	2	0	919	Morris W'imen.	2	4	972
Oriental	3	1	904	Colonial	1	3	891
Phoenix	3	1	946	Harlem W'men.	1	3	874
Premier	3	1	933	Friendship	1	3	904
Riverdale	3	1	915	Standard	1	3	838
Morningside	2	2	941	Grove Hill	1	3	889
Belvidere	2	2	861	Lotus	1	3	833
Audubon	2	2	882	Boulevard	0	2	755
Central	2	2	887				

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Corinthian	2	0	894	Knickerbocker	1	1	894
Kings County	2	0	888	Phoenix	1	1	841
Metropolitan	2	0	885	Pontiac W'l'en.	1	1	831
Roseville	2	0	871	America	1	1	822
Washington	2	0	853	Morningside	1	1	817
Empire	1	1	902	Fidelia	0	2	874
Riverdale	1	1	900	Imperial	0	2	827
Oriental	1	1	913	New York A. C.	0	2	806
Harlem R. C.	1	1	918	Golden Rod	0	2	800
Berkeley	1	1	894	Doolittle	0	2	779
Lotus	1	1	881				

ARLINGTON NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
Alco	4	0	800	M. M. & M.	1	1	803
Black Bass	2	0	762	Edison	1	1	777
Oradel	3	1	842	Holschen	1	1	686
Bleecker	3	1	802	Linwood	1	3	714
Straggler	2	2	813	Manhattan	0	2	708
Welcome	2	2	816	Homestead	0	2	734
Gotham	2	2	802	Amity	0	4	704
Glendale	2	2	733				

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Sc'e.		W.	L.	Sc'e.
New York No. 1	2	0	783	Yonkers	1	1	750
Americus	2	0	704	Our No. 2	1	1	732
Colonial	2	0	743	Manhattan	1	1	624
Empire City	2	0	728	Citizens'	0	2	736
Our No. 1	1	1	839	Stanley	0	2	690
Harlem	1	1	708	De Vinne	0	2	570
Colfax	1	1	728	Knickerbocker	0	2	432
Lenox	1	1	776				

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Central, South Paw, Columbia.
Harlem League—Belvidere, Colonial, Friendship.
Columbia League—Standard, Corinthian, Mephisto.
National League—Metropolitan, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Pontiac.
New York Royal Arcanum League—Americus Council, New York Council No. 2, Harlem Council.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Atlantic, Burnside, Welcome.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Gilbert, East New York, Long Island.

RACING MEN MAKE MONEY.

Kentucky Breeders' Association Cleared $5,000 at Recent Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 29.—The recent meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has made instead of losing money, as has been reported. Secretary Wilson finds that about $5,000 was cleared and states that the next year's meeting will be held on the same lines as in the past. Because of the dangerous condition of Major McDowell, whose death is momentarily expected, the association Directors have not yet held a meeting.

J. S. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y., has purchased of Col. Milton Young, McGrathiana, the stallion Nick, full brother to Requital, for a good price.

Elliott E. Cowden, Mount Kisco, N. Y., owner of Requital, is here looking over his thoroughbreds quartered at the McGrathiana stud. T. G. Clay has lost by death the fine brood mare Lafarondale, dam of several good winners. She was by Baden Baden, dam Gold Vase.

To-day's Card at Aqueduct.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. About seven furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kinnikinic	119	Lady Lindsay	102
Herliobas	119	L'Alouette	102
Eltin Conig	109	Blarneystone	100
Ben Hadad	107	Tremargo	98
All Gold	104	Larva	97
Goldone	103	Tyran	87

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rare Perfume	106	The Gardner	102
Dan Rice	106	Tinge	102
Maurice	106	Tonto	99
Flax Spinner	106	Weller	98
Pins	105	Lady Meddlesome	86
Veracious	105		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Miss Hanover	100	Her Ladyship	95
Fleuron	100	Diffidence	95
Prejudice	100	Decimal	95
Cupidity	103	Summer Girl	90
Dr. Fannie	99	Revonah	90
Grace K	99		

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Warrenton	125	Maurice	105
Trillo	125	Royal Sterling	100
Wait Not	114	Dr. Eichberg	95
Filon d'Or	107	Julius Caesar	92
Lotharlo	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Dodson	108	The Corinthian	108
Peeler	108	Give and Take	105
Sir Guy	108	Back Talk	105
Matt Simpson	108	Millstone	105
Crales	108	Bermuda Hundred	105
Randy	108	Jamaica	105

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Glenoine	115	Miss Soak	112
James M	115	Chivairous	112
Julius Caesar	115	Matanza	112
Atlantus	112	Jugglery	95
Langdon	112		

Pugilist Dead in Opium Resort.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Arthur T. Ball, better known in the pugilistic world as "Jack" Ball, was found dead to-night in an opium resort conducted by Chinese at 22 Fair Street, this city. Ball, with three companions, went to the place at 2 o'clock this morning. He smoked and then fell asleep. His companions left, and when they returned for him this evening they found him in the same position. Dr. Wickman, who was called, pronounced him dead. The police were notified, and a detail raided the place, capturing twenty-five Chinese. Ball was twenty-two years old. His father lives at 140 James Street, this city.

SLOSSON-SCHAEFER MATCH.

Both Men in Fine Form for the Contest at Cushion Carroms.

The Slosson-Schaefer three-night billiard match will open to-night in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Both the "Wizard" and the "Student" have been hard at practice for over two weeks, and both have shown exceptional form. Schaefer has been averaging night after night better figures than the world's record at cushion carroms, and in one game he went out with an unfinished run of 116. The best match run on record is 85. Slosson, too, has been showing splendid form, and repeatedly averaged above the record.

The conditions of the match call for 900 points at cushion carroms, 300 each evening, and the stakes are $500 a side. While this contest does not involve the championship, for no such title exists at this style of game, the winner will be recognized throughout the land as the champion at cushion carroms, since these two experts are easily the head of their profession since Ives's death.

HOTELS TO HAVE AUTOMOBILES.

Demand for These Vehicles Requires a Regular Service.

Some of the larger hotels in the city are seriously considering the inauguration of an automobile service for the transportation of patrons and baggage to and from the railroad stations and for customers who desire to go shopping. Thomas Hilliard, one of the managers of the Waldorf-Astoria, said yesterday:

"You would be surprised at the number of calls we get for automobiles from patrons of the house. I am satisfied that in the very near future hotels will have to provide an automobile service. The horse will always be used for pleasure riding by some, but the days of his usefulness for business purposes are rapidly drawing to a close."

MONTEFIORE HOME'S WORK.

Board of Directors Re-elected—Good Balance on Hand.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Montefiore Home yesterday afternoon the following Board of Directors was re-elected for the full term of three years: Jacob H. Schiff, Aaron Hecht, Joseph E. Heimerdinger, Henry Hess, Selmar Hess, Sigmund M. Lehman, B. J. Ludwig, and Ferdinand Sulzberger.

The Treasurer's report showed the annual receipts to have been $77,086.30, the expenses $34,872.22, leaving a balance of $42,214.08. During the year 577 patients received treatment, and only 8 were "pay" patients. There were in the home at the close of the fiscal year 281 inmates.

During the meeting subscriptions were received from friends of the home to the sum of $15,000. One was received for $3,000, to be applied to the country sanitarium of the home. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell and Isaac Wall.

SHAKE-UP ON LONG ISLAND ROAD

Conductors Discharged for Letting a Money Lender Ride Free.

One of the biggest shake-ups among the employes of the Long Island Railroad in the history of the company has just occurred. More than thirty of the conductors and brakemen have been relieved of duty. Some of these men have been notified that their services will again be required when next Summer's rush of traffic comes. Thirteen of the conductors, among the number being some of the oldest employes of the road, have been dismissed entirely from the road. Their downfall is due to a peddler.

This peddler sold jewelry to the conductors and members of their families on installments. He also lent them money. When payments were due he did not push his debtors. Instead he rode on their trains and refused to pay his fare. In this manner the peddler finally was able to ride free all over the island.

Detective Sarvis learned of the circumstances and he began an investigation. By offering inducements to the peddler he learned the name of every conductor who allowed him to ride free. The names of these conductors were reported to the management and their dismissal followed.

FEMALE IMPERSONATOR CURE.

Man Photographed So He Can See How Ridiculous He Looks.

John Jones, who was arrested in woman's costume at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City on Saturday night, and who said that he was at times seized with an irresistible desire to impersonate his dead wife, was yesterday taken before Chief of Police Murphy. He adhered to his story, but admitted that he had given a fictitious name. He said his right name is Oscar S. Burleigh, that he is bookkeeper for the American Computing Company at 232 Bank Street, Newark, and boards with Henry Fear at 136 Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Chief Murphy told Burleigh that he thought it would be a good idea to have him photographed in the dress he wore.

"When you see how ridiculous you look," said the Chief, "I think it will cure you of your insane impulse, granting you have told the truth about your impersonation of your dead wife."

Burleigh agreed with him. He was taken to a photographic establishment, where several pictures were made. He was then remanded until to-day, when he will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Henry Fear, with whom Burleigh boards, visited Chief Murphy later in response to a telegram. He corroborated Burleigh's statements as to his name, occupation, and residence, but said he had never known Burleigh to dress in woman's costume before.

ONLY THREE CHILDREN CAME.

The Fourth and Kreisel's Wife Shot by Guards While Leaving Russia.

A pathetic reunion was held yesterday at the Barge Office between David Kreisel of 144 Eldridge Street and his three small children, who had come here from their native place, in Russian Poland, to join their father. The children had a terrible experience in getting away from their native country, and in crossing the border their mother and her infant were shot by soldiers.

According to the story gleaned by the Barge Office officials, Kreisel, who had prospered in this country, sent for his wife and four children some time ago. To leave Russian territory it is necessary to have a passport, which costs 20 rubles. Mrs. Kreisel, who lived in the village of Podolsk, near the frontier

DECOYED HERE TO BE ROBBED.

The Victim, Out for a Walk with His Supposed Employer, Attacked by a Pair of Highwaymen.

Two men last night waylaid Edward B. Clint, thirty years old, of Hilton, N. Y., in Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue, and after giving him a severe beating relieved him of his gold watch and $12 in cash. They made their escape.

Clint a few days ago met a man in Philadelphia who gave his name as H. D. Morgan, and said he was the agent of the Yonkers Street Railway, looking for conductors. Clint gave him $12.25 for security and was employed as a conductor at $2.25 a day, and told to meet him in New York yesterday at the Bull's Head Hotel, Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Clint followed instructions, and about 7 o'clock last evening the man Morgan called and told Clint he would set him at work this morning. He asked him to take a walk out to see the company's power house, which he assured him was close by, after which, he said, they would go to Brooklyn, where he had friends.

Taking Clint to Twenty-ninth Street, Morgan showed him the big building of the United States Electric Company and told him it was the power house of the Yonkers Street Railway Company. "Now we'll go to the ferry," he said, leading the way down Twenty-ninth Street toward the East River. The street was dark and afforded just the place for a robbery. They had gone less than half a block when two men, one large and the other much shorter, jumped out. They seized Clint, Morgan running away with the declaration that he would send a policeman.

Clint fought, but was knocked down with the butt of a revolver. He was then kicked until he was insensible. When he recovered consciousness three boys were endeavoring to assist him to his feet and his valuables were gone. Citizens took him to Bellevue Hospital, where Dr. Holden found that he had five scalp wounds and possibly a fracture of the skull.

The East Twenty-second Street Station detectives were sent out on the case. They have little doubt that the man who gave Morgan as his name was a confederate of the two highwaymen, and think he is a well-known crook who has been seen recently in that neighborhood.

COLOR LINE IN ART ACADEMY.

Student at the School of Applied Design for Women Withdraws.

The color question has been raised at the New York School of Applied Design for Women, 200 West Twenty-third Street, for the first time in its history. Miss Julia Wilkins of Atlanta, Ga., who has been attending the school for three years, has withdrawn because she objects to Miss Ralston of Worcester, Mass., who is also a student, and who, she claims, is colored.

Miss Wilkins complained to Miss Pond, the Superintendent of the school, some days ago, of Miss Ralston's dark skin, and demanded to know something of her parents. Miss Pond made inquiries, and when she reported to Miss Wilkins, the latter declared that either she or Miss Ralston would have to leave the school. Miss Pond brought the affair to the notice of the Board of Directors, who, without hesitation, decided that unless some charge other than the darkness of her skin could be brought against Miss Ralston she should be allowed to remain at the school. Miss Wilkins then left.

Thomas B. Clarke, who has for several years been President of the Board of Directors of the institution, said yesterday in regard to the matter: "The question of race or color has never before been raised in the School of Applied Design. Even in this instance there was no formal meeting of the Board of Directors for the especial purpose of considering the matter. A little inquiry among the members of the board was all that was necessary to ascertain how they felt about the matter.

"We are living in the twentieth century, not in the nineteenth, and twentieth century tendencies are toward broadness and liberality. The only test in the past for a young woman entering the School of Applied Design has been that she came well recommended and have a respectable appearance. Her remaining in the school is only conditional upon her conducting herself in a perfectly proper manner, and showing application and at least a fair degree of ability. These conditions will guide in the future as they have in the past.

"Miss Ralston came to the school exceedingly well recommended, and there has never been the slightest complaint of her conduct or her work; there is no reason why she should not remain. Miss Wilkins is a young woman of the highest standing and very decided talent. We regret exceedingly to lose her from the school, but feeling as she does in regard to the matter, she doubtless did what she considers best in withdrawing."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The City Club and the Citizens' Union have succeeded this Fall in giving practical effect to a principle which was embodied for the first time in the new Constitution of the State of New York by its provision for the separation of municipal from State elections. We welcome the distinct and avowed adoption by the Republican County Convention of the principle that partisan interests should be subordinated, and that "the government of a great municipality should be conducted upon purely business principles." Consistently with this declared principle of action, the Republican County Convention has nominated a ticket which has also been nominated by the Citizens' Union and approved by the City Club, and which is in every respect entitled to the confidence and support of all those voters of the city who have no personal or pecuniary interest in the continued success of the Tammany Hall organization.

Judge Barrett, in compliance with a general public demand, has been nominated for re-election on this ticket as well as by Tammany Hall. In his letter to the Citizens' Union accepting their nomination, he has given the pledges as to judicial independence which they asked, and his election is therefore assured. His name is consequently eliminated from the canvass, and so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, the controversy is solely between the election of Judge Daly and the election of Mr. O'Gorman, whose only judicial experience has been on the bench of the Municipal Court. Even assuming the two men to be of equal natural ability, we have in favor of Judge Daly his long and satisfactory experience upon the bench of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas, which was consolidated with the Supreme Court by the new Constitution, and the additional and important fact that he was refused a nomination by Tammany Hall because of his judicial independence and consequent refusal to submit to the dictation of Mr. Croker. These facts have led the Bar Association to urge his election both in 1898 and in the present year. The whole question of judicial independence is involved in this election. It is of vital consequence to every man who values his personal security or the protection of his property that Judges or small, that Judges of every court should be independent of political control. This is especially true in the Supreme Court. Judges of that court have power to appoint receivers who shall take possession of a man's property, referees who shall decide upon his rights, and Commissioners of Street Openings and other public improvements who shall determine what he shall be paid for property that is taken from him at the public expense, and can with little restraint make its value high or low, according to their own judgment or discretion. Over 200 such Commissioners were appointed at one term of court and by one Judge in 1898.

The Tammany organization claims the right to dictate the persons who shall be appointed by the Judges to these responsible positions. They declare that a Judge nominated and elected by Tammany Hall, who fails to obey, is a traitor to the organization. The very fact that Judge O'Gorman accepts the nomination of Tammany Hall after all that has happened leads necessarily to the conviction that he, if elected, will submit to the direction of his leaders.

The same considerations lead to a preference for the candidate nominated for Surrogate on the Union ticket. James M. Varnum is the present incumbent. He has served with ability, is a man of entire integrity, and is pledged to administer the duties of his office free from political dictation. Whoever is elected to that office is elected for a term of fourteen years. He has jurisdiction over the estate of every man dying within the county or leaving property there, though he may die elsewhere. The position is really more important than that of Justice of the Supreme Court, for there are only two Surrogates. The other Surrogate is a Tammany man, and it would seem to be of especial importance that those Judges in that great court should be free from political dictation.

The same considerations lead to a preference for James A. Blanchard for the General Sessions. He also is the present incumbent. In this case the candidate nominated by Tammany Hall, Warren W. Foster, has failed to receive the approval of the Bar Association, while on the other hand Judge Blanchard's career at the bar and on the bench entitles him to public support. The Court of General Sessions is a court of high criminal jurisdiction. The power of a Judge in that court who is influenced by political dictation to screen an offender who is the favorite of political chiefs, and use the great power of the Judge to condemn their adversaries, is almost incalculable.

As to the City Court, the report of the Bar Association, which was practically unanimous, is in effect that the present incumbents, Judges Fitzsimons and Conlan, who have been nominated for re-election, are entirely incompetent for the place, and that an improvement should be made in the ability, learning and judicial dignity of the court. The present incumbents are found to be lacking in these respects. The candidates nominated to succeed them, Samuel Seabury and Herman F. Kudlich, are men of high character and ability.

In addition to this there are ten Judges of the Municipal Court who are to be elected each for a term of ten years. These courts have jurisdiction of civil cases in which there is a controversy to the amount of $500 or less, and of disputes between landlord and tenant. They come probably closer to the people than even the higher courts. In many cases the poor and ignorant appear before them, either as plaintiffs or defendants, and are represented either by no counsel at all or by incompetent lawyers. It is of especial importance that the Judges of these courts should be men of character and ability. There is practically no contest in some of the districts, the Tammany majority being so great as to make a contest inexpedient. But the opinion of the conference between the different organizations before referred to was that Oliver C. Semple in the Third District, Charles Schwick in the Fourth, Benjamin Barker, Jr., in the Sixth, John Joralemon in the Eighth, and Louis C. Whiton in the Tenth, were in every way entitled to the public support and confidence.

It will be remembered that Mr. Joralemon was President of the Board of Aldermen under Mayor Strong's administration. He has served as Judge of one of the district courts with great satisfaction to suitors in his district, and is certainly entitled to the cordial support of every voter in it.

Besides these judicial officers, there is a Sheriff to be elected. William J. O'Brien is nominated for this important office on the Union ticket. He is a man of high character, of unusual executive ability, and will undoubtedly, if elected, effect a great improvement in the administration of the Sheriff's office. This official also, through his Deputies, is brought in constant contact with the people, and has to deal with the conflicting claims of creditors. It is of great public importance that he should be a competent and upright man, who is absolutely free from political dictation.

So much attention has been attracted by the local contest in the Nineteenth Assembly District that the merits of the county ticket and the importance of electing it have been a good deal obscured. It would seem from many of the articles that one reads in the newspapers that the Nineteenth Assembly District was really the hub of the universe, and that the whole welfare of the public depended upon whether a particular man was elected in that district for a term of one year. Yet it is really only one of thirty-four Assembly districts, while the candidates on the county ticket represent the whole county, serve for long terms, and exercise functions incomparably more important than those of an Assemblyman.

Mr. Croker has never shown more political skill than he has in his endeavors to concentrate public attention upon the election in this district, and thus divert it from the county ticket. That skillful political manager knows very well that the best way to defend yourself is to attack. Accordingly, as soon as a legislative investigation was determined upon, he commenced a bold attack upon it. He was well aware that the methods and practices of the Tammany administration of most departments of the City Government would not bear scrutiny. He and his associates therefore inaugurated a policy of bullying the committee, which the limited powers of that body made it impossible fully to suppress or adequately to punish, but which gave opportunity either to approve or condemn the skill of the Chairman of the committee, but I do desire to draw attention to this fact. Whatever criticism may be passed upon the action of the committee, it has succeeded in eliciting proof of very important facts which show that most departments of the City Government are administered for the personal profit of the Tammany Hall organization or its favorites, and without regard to the public interest. The Tammany organization has joined in the cry that the committee has not investigated the alleged misconduct of certain persons who are prominent Republicans. But it seems to me that it is expecting too much from a committee appointed by the majority of a Legislature to investigate the alleged misconduct of their opponents to extend the scope of the inquiry so far as to investigate their own. I cannot recollect any investigating committee that ever did this. The Lexow committee, which was the last that undertook the business for the City of New York, did nothing of the sort. The case is really very much as if a Grand Jury undertook to investigate an accusation of murder against John Smith, and he were to say, "Why don't you investigate the question whether John Jones is not equally guilty?" This is a favorite device of an accused culprit, to draw attention to the alleged misdeeds of another, but it is usually looked upon as only a clever trick.

It is to be remembered that this is purely a municipal election so far as the county ticket, the judiciary candidates, and the candidates for the Board of Aldermen are concerned. The Central Committee of the Citizens' Union has had nothing to do with the nominations for Assemblymen in their own districts. It has left those entirely to the district organizations. As a member of that committee I have no desire to interfere with any of these local contests. But I do urge upon all independent voters to look upon them in their true proportion, and not to become so absorbed in a local fight as to forget the far greater importance of the general contest. We have accomplished this year what many of us have been striving for for many years, the union of one of the great party organizations with the independent organizations upon a non-partisan basis, in municipal matters. If this union can be maintained in future, it will be of the utmost value to the citizens of New York. I have always been a Democrat in National politics, and am still loyal to the principles of the Democratic Party as they were expounded by Thomas Jefferson and Grover Cleveland. All the more do I urge upon my friends the vital importance of defeating an organization which calls itself Democratic, but is absolutely disloyal to every real Democratic principle, and openly advocates the right of public officials to use their official power for the private gain of their favorites and supporters.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Oct. 27, 1899.

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WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

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TUESDAY, Octobe 31st, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

5-story and basement brick apartment, with lot,

No. 187 West 100th Street.

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PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899,
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ABSOLUTE SALE—WITHOUT RESERVE,
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NO. 225 LEWIS ST.,
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38 E. 126th St., near Madison Av.,

a three-story, high-stoop brownstone Dwelling, 18x50x83; ready for occupancy.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, the block front between Jackson and Forest Avenues, 175 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, 17,131.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 4,177 and 4,179 Third Avenue, west side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 98.9 by 52 by 96.10, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,802; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George Hart, referee, Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 90.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8 by 100 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $20,595; subject to other mortgages for $38,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 2 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, 24.11 by 110, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $64,004.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, referee, 1,014 Lexington Avenue, 68.3 feet souht of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,683; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren S. Burt, referee, Eighteenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 183 feet west of White Plains Road, 18 by 44, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,086.

On the premises, at 11 A. M., by William M. Ryan, receivers' sale, 254 lots and 34 dwellings, at Amackassin Heights, Glenwood Heights, and Lowerre, in the City of Yonkers.

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ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 Park Av., near 53d St.

A.—NEW PRIVATE STABLE,

NO. 111 EAST 77TH ST., Near PARK AV.

size 25x102 feet; three stories and basement, with marble front; every modern appliance.

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 Park Av., near 53d St.

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facing Manhattan Square. Elegant 25 ft. four-story house, box stoop, 19 rooms, perfect order; immediate occupancy; beautifully decorated; modern improvements, open daily for inspection; sale or lease; fair price; easy terms.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1ST, 1899,

S. E. COR. ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 150TH STREET,

Beautiful Residence and Grounds.

3-story and basement, brown stone, brick and terra cotta QUEEN ANNE VILLA, containing 15 rooms and 2 bathrooms, trimmed in hardwood, open fireplaces, porte cochere, box stoop. The grounds are tastefully arranged, and surrounded on the street by brown-stone wall, with fance iron railing. High ground, beautiful surroundings, magnificent views. This property will be sold in one parcel, and is exceedingly valuable not only for a residence, but on account of its size for club purposes or any public purpose. Size of plot 74.11x100.

2-3 of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4½ %.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 B'way, N. Y. C.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, Octobe 31st, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

5-story and basement brick apartment, with lot,

No. 187 West 100th Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate
Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ABSOLUTE SALE—WITHOUT RESERVE,
the valuable Lot known as
NO. 225 LEWIS ST.,
between 7th and 8th Sts.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, AT NOON,

38 E. 126th St., near Madison Av.,

a three-story, high-stoop brownstone Dwelling, 18x50x83; ready for occupancy.

NEWLY DECORATED; POSSESSION.

For further particulars apply to ABRAHAM NELSON, Esq., Attorney, 234 Broadway, or the auctioneers, 111 Broadway. Telephone, 2,481 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

126-128 EAST 34th St.,

CORNER APARTMENT

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; all light rooms; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Sorrento,

Madison Ave., n. w. cor. 31st St.

An attractive 8-room apartment for housekeeping; also a 3-room suite; all improvements. (7480)

For plans and particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ,

1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.

HEAD OFFICE. 60 CEDAR ST.

THE CLEVELAND,

126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large apartment to rent, unfurnished, from Nov. 1; every room light and open to outside air; hardwood floors, ample closets, &c. Owner resident.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—WANTED—Chambermaid and seamstress to assist in pantry; English or Canadian preferred; must be competent and have best city references. Call Monday, from 10 to 12, 9 East 55th St.

BOOKBINDERS.—Hand folders and Smythe machine sewers wanted. EUGENE C. LEWIS CO., 218 William St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BUTLER WANTED.—Experienced, with reference of at least two years continuous service. Call at 3 East 17th St. from 10 to 11, or 5 to 6.

WANTED—A gentlemanly appearing man, not over 35 years of age; must be energetic and hard worker, have a fair education, and some business experience; willing to work for a moderate compensation. Address, stating age, business experience, full names and addresses of references, Reliable, Box 176 Times Office.

WANTED—Boy about 18 years of age as page to attend to street door and assist with the work of the parlor floor; must come well recommended. Apply to Mr. James Foster, 850 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock Monday.

WANTED—Boilermakers; good wages. Apply Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

MADISON AV., 179, NEAR 34TH ST.—Fine rooms, handsomely furnished, second floor, to rent, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—A sunny, large, and single room; private bath; gentleman only; breakfast served; references.

40TH ST., 70 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished front room, facing Bryant Park, to let to gentlemen, without board; private house; permanency desired.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, in private family as chambermaid and waitress. 413 West 48th St., Boyle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—A lady going away for the Winter, wishes to find a place for a chambermaid or parlormaid. 32 West 38th St.

Cooks.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; wages, $40; city reference. 155 West 10th St., corner Waverley Place.

COOK.—By first-class cook; excellent reference from last place; country preferred. 345 West 24th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By cook in small private family; no washing; best reference; car fare expected. W., 856 9th Av.

COOK.—First-class; by a middle-aged woman; understands her business; best of city reference. Roseana McKinley, 107 East 44th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best of city references. Mrs. Coel, 233 9th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German graduated kindergartner, just arrived, as nursery governess; highest references. Musical, 248 East 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—By refined, competent young woman as nursery governess; teaches German; highest city reference. Call Monday and Tuesday from 10 to 4, Balkwill, 945 6th Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By English lady as visiting governess; experienced; has hours disengaged; references; children or adults. Evans, 49 West 99th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; very good seamstress, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; speaks French and German. W. M., 341 West 39th St.

MAID, &c.—By maid; assist with light chamberwork; city references. 1,390 2d Av., Servels's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; would do light chamberwork if required; best city reference. E. B., 216 East 33d St. Monday.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By one who understands doing up shirts, collars, cuffs, fine laces, and every branch of laundry work; best personal reference; wages, $22 to $25 per month. M. J. Carroll, 207 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent laundress who has been in her employment for a long time, and whom she recommends highly. Apply Monday and Tuesday at 20 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 63 East 130th St., basement bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish laundress to take family washing home, or out by the day. Walberg, 343 East 41st St.

Nurses.

NURSE and COMPANION.—As nurse and companion to an old or invalid lady by a reliable woman, with reference from the best New York families. Can be seen, or address by note to Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

NURSES or LADY'S MAIDS.—By two young French Swiss girls as nurses or lady's maids in private families; first-class city references. L. S., 118 West 26th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent nurse to infant or young child, in first-class family; best references from employers. 2 West 57th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl, lately landed, to take care of children. 39 West 57th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By American Protestant, in private family; personal reference. C. H., 109 West 125th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class seamstress; assist chambermaid or waitress; lately landed; splendid reference. 416 West 48th St., Hynes's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By experienced woman to take in washing; shirts by the dozen; also ladies' fine clothes. Mrs. Mary Ryan, 235 East 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

EMBROIDERESS.—By fine initial hand embroideress, work for few more private families; references. Mme. Constans, 7 West 134th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By excellent accountant and stenographic correspondent (lady) as secretary. Responsible. Box 349 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single; understands his duties; honest and sober; best city reference. P., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; good silver cleaner; high personal city reference. 218 West 32d St., Vandercam's bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; 10 years' reference from present employer disengaged on account of the family residing in Europe. J. J., 18 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent city reference; careful driver; reliable, sober, honest, obliging. J. H., 403 West 19th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 10 West 45th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHEF.—With best reference; for private house. M. B., 530 6th Av.

COLLECTOR, &c.—As collector, manager, or any position of trust where confidence is needed; excellent references given and substantial bond furnished if required. Henry A. Allen, 453 4th St., Brooklyn.

CUTTER.—By experienced cutter and fitter in furs; in New York City only; highest reference. Cutter, Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

JANITOR—Want to secure a position for a colored man as janitor; has lived with me for 15 years, and is honest, sober, and capable. B., Box 150, Times Office.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY LEMBECK, plaintiff, against METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY, defendant. In pursuance of the final judgment made and entered in this action, bearing date August 14th, 1899, and of an order duly made and entered therein, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1899, we, the undersigned, receivers in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders, on the premises, at Morris Park, Jamaica, Queens County, New York, on Thursday, the 16th day of November, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed in said order to be sold, which are described as follows:

Two (2) lots on the easterly side of Johnson Avenue, Morris Park, Jamaica, Queens County, New York, numbered 257 and 258, in Block six (6,) on map of Morris Park, Queens County, filed October 19th, 1885, in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, and being distant 150 feet southerly from the southeast line of Stewart and Johnson Avenues, (60x92,) subject to a mortgage of $2,000, 6% interest from April 14th, 1899; also to a mortgage of $500, 6% interest from March 12th, 1899; also to a mortgage of $1,500, 6% interest from June 28th, 1899, and subject to taxes and assessments amounting to $73.95 and interest.

Dated October 20th, 1899.

EDWARD H. FALLOWS,
HENRY PUSTER,
Receivers.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

o23-2aw3wM&Th

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Joseph Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's Auctioneer's Office, 94 Bowery, will sell this day, 10:30 A. M., at No. 54 West 3d St., bankrupt stock of Julius Ries, consisting of Remnants of Woolens, Fine Jackets, Capes, Household Machines, Tables, Fixtures, in lots. Dealers invited. Order of CHARLES STICH, Trustee. EPSTEIN BROS., Attorney for Trustee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTUMN RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD,

Lakewood, New Jersey.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT

The palace Winter hotel of the North, in the pine woods of New Jersey, opens for the Winter

Saturday, November 11th.

400 elegantly furnished bedrooms, one-half en suite, with private baths and open fires.

Golfing, cycling, driving, drag hunting, and every known diversity for the entertainment of guests.

The Famous Water Cure remains under the special direction of an expert physician.

Write for circular and diagram of rooms.

M. C. WENTWORTH, of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.

JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and
HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.

FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

MEETINGS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 2d, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

INSTRUCTION.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

16th Street, cor. Rutherfurd Place, New York.
Fall Term Opened September 19th.

FRIENDS' SCHOOL,

102-114 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.
Fall Term Opened September 26th.

Non-sectarian schools for boys and girls.
Splendidly located, with ample playgrounds.

136TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Thorough preparation for COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, Law and Medical Schools. Primary Classes. Business Course. Laboratories, Gymnasium.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages,

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St. Agatha—Church School for Girls

Founded by the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School. School year open Sept. 11, 1899.

For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL (Episcopal,)

6-8 EAST FORTY-SIXTH ST., N. Y.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. College Preparation. Advantages of New York City. Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

45 W. 81st St., Manhattan Sq. North.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Catalogues sent on application.

Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker School for Girls; Kindergarten, Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes; Classes for Boys. A limited number of resident students received. **148 Madison Avenue.**

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

The Peebles and Thompson School. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Opens October 4. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

Montpelier Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Preparation for college. Special students in art, etc. Mrs. T. Tileston Greene, 3 West 84th St.

De LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

College preparatory and special courses. Out-of-door classes in physical training. 71 West 55th St.

The Lyon School. E. D. Lyon, Ph.D.

576 Fifth Avenue. Prepares for all colleges, scientific schools, and business.

MISS REYNOLDS'S SCHOOL, 66 WEST 45TH Street.—Twenty-first year begins Oct. 2; thorough training; girls admitted as special students to regular class.

MISS LEBARON DRUMM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens Oct. 5th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 W. 81st St. Class for boys in the primary department.

CLASSES FOR GIRLS,
307 MADISON AV.
MISS EVERDELL AND MISS CARLSON.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHAS. H. GARDNER. Home and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 and 14 East 49th Street.

CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.

Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES GAULT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Gault, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1899.

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FREE SILVER AND ANNEXATION.

In his recent candid letter declining to speak in Ohio on "Imperialism," even in a non-partisan manner, Mr. SCHURZ makes some interesting predictions. He is of the opinion that "if the Filipinos are not granted their independence, then imperialism will be made the main issue in the Presidential election next year, crowding all other issues into the background." And to the statement that "free coinage represents a greater danger than annexation," he declares: "I hold that imperialism is decidedly more dangerous, for it means the ruin of our free institutions." He explains that he opposed the election of Col. ROOSEVELT in this State last year because he felt that his defeat "would have frightened the Administration in Washington from the annexation of the Philippines," and in the same way he now believes that a Republican victory in the elections this Fall will encourage the Administration, and "unless unlooked-for events should intervene, the main question that will confront us next year will be imperialism."

To those of us who do not think that what is called imperialism is more dangerous than is free coinage this is not a wholly disagreeable outlook. It is even possible to regard it in the light of a blessing that a Presidential election can be held in the United States within four years after the tremendous and costly struggle of 1896, in which the honor and credit of the Nation and the integrity of the standard of value, the sanctity of contracts, and the security of earnings are not made a subject of party dispute. One might take a very gloomy view indeed of the danger of so-called imperialism—though not quite so gloomy as that of Mr. SCHURZ—and still welcome a contest over it if it were sure to drive into the background the hateful and humiliating issue of a debased currency. So far as concerns the danger to our free institutions, it is a question which most men will not find it difficult to answer what could be at once more insidious and more surely destructive in its effect on our institutions than the exercise by a majority of the people of the arbitrary, despotic, oppressive, and corrupt power to change the standard of value in the interest of a class? And when we consider the injury inflicted, its wide scope, the misery it must involve to the innocent and helpless victims, and the long and painful process of recovery from the wrong thus done, it is not unreasonable to think that the exclusion of such a matter from a National election is cheaply purchased by the introduction of the issue of expansion.

Such a result is to be accepted with the more cheerfulness because it is plain that both the friends and the foes of free silver would be divided. Mr. BRYAN represents the former, and he has already ranged himself and his following against annexation. Mr. SCHURZ represents the latter, and he has frankly avowed his intention to stand with the Bryan faction if the issue is imperialism. On the other hand there is a large part of the Democrats of 1896 who will not accept the lead of BRYAN on this issue, and the immense majority of the supporters of MCKINLEY in 1896 will certainly refuse to go with Mr. SCHURZ. As the only possible hope of the Democrats will be to draw as many as may be of the anti-McKinley voters to their camp, they will have to make the silver issue as little obtrusive as they can. Between these varying influences there is a fair prospect that the country will be pretty well rid of the risk and discredit involved in another contest over fundamental rights inherent in a sound standard of value. Worse things might happen.

PUBLIC WORK AT PRIVATE EXPENSE.

When Col. WARING undertook the work of the Street Cleaning Department, prompt and ample provision was made for the collection and removal of the ashes from business buildings, and notice was given that the department preferred that this work be left entirely to its employés, by whom it was done in the most satisfactory manner.

The present Commissioner has determined that his force is no longer equal to this task. "It is impossible," is the statement, "for the carts of this department to collect the steam ash accumulation now being made in this city." The department, however, is graciously "willing" that these ashes shall be dumped on the department scows, provided the private ashman employed by the taxpayer to do the work of the department is armed with a permit from the Street Cleaning Department. The condition imposed is probably reasonable, if the department is not going to do its own proper work, but it will be seen that it brings the exercise of a private business within the discretion of the officials of the department, a situation that has sometimes led to undesirable results in other branches of the city administration. As a matter of fact, the change in the methods of the department has already afforded opportunity for private enterprises, with "careful removal of domestic refuse a specialty," and the services of these are promptly offered to citizens as soon as the work of the department is abandoned.

That the removal of this class of matter from the business buildings of the city is a legitimate function of the Street Cleaning Department can hardly be denied, or that it must be as practicable now as it was in the time of Col. WARING. The resources of the city are not less, and the need of the service is constantly increasing. It is distinctly discreditable to the present administration that it either can not or will not perform that service.

A DESTROYER OF DESTROYERS.

One of the most brilliant and important incidents of the sea fight at Santiago on July 3, 1898, was the pursuit and destruction, by the little unprotected auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, a hastily converted yacht, of the dreaded Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers Pluton and Furor.

Almost every big ship that took part in that fight came out of it under the impression that some of the big projectiles that were recklessly hurled by them at the destroyers inflicted vital injury; but the detailed reports by the officers of the Gloucester leave little room for doubting that it was the hot and close firing by the superbly handled guns of the Gloucester that really did the business and put two of the newest and best-equipped of modern engines of war forever out of commission.

Some admirers of Commander RICHARD WAINWRIGHT at Washington, the city of his birth, are taking steps to assure him, in a graceful and handsome way, of their appreciation of the bravery of himself and his officers and crew—the latter composed principally if not altogether of Naval Reserve seamen. It is altogether a becoming thing to do. The exploit was one worthy to be ranked with the best examples of American readiness, fearlessness, and persistency, a conflict hazardous in the extreme and with the apparent odds and chances of inflicting damage greatly favoring the enemy.

The friends of WAINWRIGHT—a man as modest as he is brave—will be found wherever the story of the Gloucester's fight has been read, and they will all consider it a privilege to be permitted to join with Washington in celebrating his heroic conduct.

DEAD-LETTER LESSONS.

A very eloquent but apparently unimpressive lesson is taught from year to year by the Dead Letter Office at Washington. This office discovered and reported in 1899 that there is a vast and increasing number of persons in this country—and a few in foreign countries—who are moved to send written or printed matter to others, but who either have not ascertained the addresses of those to whom they send, have not mastered sufficient knowledge or skill to enable them to write addresses that others may read, or have carelessly or ignorantly neglected the precaution of providing postal packages with "return" directions to insure their prompt transmission to the senders if the addresses cannot be found.

Of the 6,855,983 pieces of mail matter that reached the Dead Letter Office in 1899, not all were important, but the effort by the Government to deliver that large accumulation of important and unimportant matter cost much labor, correspondence, time, and money. Familiarity with the advantage of the use of the "return" address had increased, for in 1899 it was possible to return to the addressors of mail matter 756,013 undelivered letters and parcels, as compared with 692,939 returned in the preceding year—a very slight percentage of improvement. But it was necessary to open 6,101,590 packages of all kinds to ascertain whether they could be returned, and after all the permissible efforts of the Post Office Department had been exhausted a bonfire was made of 3,775,643 pieces for which owners could not be found.

If there exist prejudice against our postal system, doubt of the care of the postal authorities and employés, suspicion of their honesty or intelligence, they may be looked for among the 43,308 persons who addressed letters containing $37,875 in money, and the 33,976 persons who confided to the care of the post $1,130,185 in drafts, notes, checks, and money orders addressed to other persons whose names or places of business or residence could not be found. Much of this sort of matter eventually reaches its destination, but the most ordinary care in complying with the reasonable request of the postal authorities to write addresses plainly, so that they may be interpreted by the eye, unaided by the ingenuity of a Sherlock Holmes, and the general use of the privilege accorded to every sender of a letter or other package to put his own address upon the envelope or other wrapper, would have prevented all the detention, anxiety, loss of confidence, money, and labor caused by heedlessness or ignorance.

How much of this Dead Letter Office work and expense is attributable to the illiteracy of the people who overestimate their ability to address a letter? The figures at hand do not tell. It is not safe to assume that because 6,101,590 packages were opened, all were illegibly addressed. The 367,469 misdirected pieces may have been very legibly misdirected, and the same fact may be discovered with reference to the 294,739 pieces addressed to persons at hotels, who probably changed from one place to another without notification to the postal authorities.

Aliens at home or in the United States contributed their share to the task of the Dead Letter Office and its annual bonfire. Just how many of the nearly 7,000,000 pieces handled were addressed by persons who were unable, by reason of ignorance of the English language, to write addresses comprehensible by our own clerks, who can build addresses out of next to nothing by way of help from the writer, we are not informed. While 593,119 pieces were sent back to our Dead Letter Office from foreign countries, to be restored, if possible, to senders in America, 580,366 letters and parcels were by us sent back to foreign countries, to give other Dead Letter Offices employment.

It is, of course, useless to appeal to the densely illiterate to help to reduce these figures that persist in increasing. To expect that mistakes will be altogether avoided in taking and using addresses would be to expect too much. But we believe the Dead Letter Office figures for 1900 would be greatly reduced if every sender of a letter or package would observe the simple and permissible and officially requested precaution of writing on the wrapper not only the address of the person the letter is intended to reach, but that also of the sender of the letter or package.

"STRAWS" FROM OHIO.

Senator HANNA may discover ground for disquietude of mind in the report sent back from Columbus by a very conservative campaign correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger who telegraphs from Columbus. This observer says that HANNA'S speech at Cleveland has annoyed the Republican managers and has been converted to campaign use by the Democrats. The anti-Hanna Republicans are openly declaring their intention to manifest their aversion for the "bossism" of the Senator by voting for MCLEAN, at the same time salving this unpalatable announcement with the assurance that they are not unfriendly to MCKINLEY and that he will get every Republican vote in Ohio in 1900.

Coming from a correspondent inclined to find indications of Republican success, or at least not disposed to minimize the Republican predictions of success, there is further food for worry to Mr. HANNA in the report that JONES of Toledo, who has been treated by some Republicans as a negligible "freak" candidate, unquestionably will be stronger in votes than those who ridicule him are willing to admit.

To call JONES a demagogue, which he seems to be, is not much of a retort in the face of some of the figures quoted by the correspondent of The Ledger as showing the result of "straw" votes taken in factories. An instance given as typical is that of a factory at Columbus in which 325 men voted for JONES, 57 for NASH, and 35 for MCLEAN. Other groups of "straw" votes were similarly encouraging to JONES.

A week remains for the proving of all guesses about Ohio. With Gov. BUSHNELL openly avoiding participation in the campaign for NASH, and his sympathizers declaring their intention to vote for MCLEAN, the situation is exciting. There is some ground for doubting whether Mr. HANNA is helpful this year as a harmonizer of Republicans. If the Republicans win, the victory will be due to General Prosperity—not HANNA.

DREYFUS THE MAN.

Because the name of DREYFUS is no longer conspicuous in the French cable dispatches and because the Minister of War, Gen. DE GALLIFFET, has officially declared the incident closed, it does not follow that the victim of the vanity of French Ministers and the crimes of the General Staff quietly accepts his corporeal freedom with the taint of dishonor on his name, an inheritance for his two children—that is, as far as judicial and military France is concerned.

The order of Gen. DE GALLIFFET was simply a necessary expedient in order to preclude further discussions of the case in military circles. At any rate, it has so been executed, and several officers who have criticised the conduct of the mysterious two Judges who voted for acquittal or the motives of President LOUBET for pardoning the twice-convicted man, have been summarily dealt with. The Minister of War well recognized the necessity of enforcing oblivion of the case which had distracted the army before he undertook to carry out his plans for reorganization. In this he has been conspicuously successful. And to-day, as far as the French Army is concerned, the Dreyfus affair is a dead issue. Gen. DE GALLIFFET has acted completely within his military function. It was right that the army should forget. It was necessary that it should forget. It matters not whether the object forgotten was considered by some one of shame and humiliation; by others one of deep injury.

But with ALFRED DREYFUS, now a civilian without citizenship, it is altogether a different matter. It is also a different matter with the Supreme Court of Appeal of France, whose ear is always ready to listen, when properly approached, to the prayer of the innocent, whether the victim of a judicial error be serving sentence, pardoned, or dead. It is all the same. His personality is obliterated in the legal question involved.

In its deliberations over the case of revision the Cour de Cassation would have been eminently justified in simply annulling the judgment of 1894 and setting the prisoner at liberty. The sentence had been rendered contrary to law. But the friends of the prisoner demanded a new trial. The unsettled state of public opinion, too, invited it. The illegality of the first court-martial was therefore passed over and a new trial was ordered. The judgment embracing this order was based on two "new facts" (faits nouveaux) unknown at the first trial: that the initial D in the "Ce canaille de D—" document did not refer to the prisoner, and that he did not write the bordereau. And we have seen how the court-martial in Rennes established the absurdity of convicting the prisoner of having treasonably delivered the documents enumerated in the list of which he had no knowledge, but which at the first trial had formed the legal pièce de conviction.

Once more a "new fact" must be established before the Minister of Justice can set in motion the machinery of the Supreme Court of Appeal, which, in this instance, cannot be petitioned directly. But what, after the exhaustive investigation at Rennes, can possibly constitute this "fait nouveau"?

It will be recalled that the parties with whom DREYFUS was convicted of carrying on treasonable relations were not invited to testify before the court-martial. Of course, the production of the documents mentioned in the bordereau or the evidence that Col. VON SCHWARZKOPPEN would have been able to present would have settled everything. But the French Foreign Office quite properly declined to invite Germany to return the purloined documents, and Col. JOUAUST quite improperly declined to permit Col. VON SCHWARZKOPPEN to be interrogated. These declinations hide the "fait nouveau." It is simply that the documents are in ESTERHAZY'S handwriting and that the author of them is the traitor. The new fact, therefore, which was not known at the Rennes court-martial because it was not permitted to become known, must come from without. But when and through what medium will it arrive?

The French Chambers will probably convene Nov. 3. Although the position of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry is stronger than at any time during its administration, it must not be forgotten that the work of the last few months has not been passed upon by the Deputies. Without doubt a strong majority composed of every shade of the Republican Party will show its approval of the course pursued by the "Ministry of Republican defense," as it is becoming to be called, but the fact must needs be confirmed. After that revelations from Germany will be quite in order. The friends of DREYFUS are confident that they will be made. Possibly the Zola trial, which will begin Nov. 23, will offer the opportunity.

There will be no third court-martial, however. There would be nothing left upon which a charge might be based. DREYFUS will be declared innocent by the Cour de Cassation, and it will devolve upon an assize court to rehabilitate him and fix the damages—the damages!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—All enlightened sentiment—all, that is, founded on appreciation of the present as it is, and of the future as it must be—will take the form of commendation and encouragement for Mr. WINSLOW E. BUZBY in the campaign which he, a volunteer representative of the Automobile Club, has opened against the Park Board. However zealously the latter body may be assisted by Police Captains or other officials of ossified minds and prejudices, its conflict with the automobilers is absolutely certain to end in a defeat ludicrously complete. The new-fangled machines are undoubtedly disturbing to the nerves of horses and to the established habits of horse owners, but that circumstance is one of the most trifling and temporary importance, and in the very near future everybody except the writers and students of history will have forgotten that efforts were ever made to exclude self-propelled vehicles from any public highway. If the Park Commissioners were wise they would gracefully withdraw themselves and all obstructing rules and regulations from the route along which the irresistible Sequence of Events is headed, for to remain in the way is to tempt Fate the Flattener. Everybody to his taste, however, and if President CLAUSEN and Capt. ENGLAND are enamored of hopeless fighting, they probably couldn't do better than try a fall with what is to be the almost universally used carriage of to-morrow. They can make quite a lot of bother for Mr. BUZBY and several other people, and if there is any real satisfaction in that, who would begrudge it to them?

—A story that seems to be about equally pleasing to the friends and enemies of Gen. DE GALLIFFET has been recalled—or invented—in connection with his recent order forbidding army officers to appear in public in civilian dress. It is supposed to prove that the General has always been opposed to anything tending to assimilate soldiers with "pékins," and therefore serves as a basis for either praise or blame, according to individual opinions of such a tendency. Anyhow, it's rather funny, and that makes it unnecessary even to wonder whether the tale is true or not. Thus it runs: Once while on a tour of inspection, Gen. DE GALLIFFET was invited to a dinner given by several officers of nearly as high rank as his own. On preparing to return to his hotel at the end of the repast he was annoyed to find that it was raining heavily. As he stood hesitating in the doorway, Gen. VINCENDON, then commander of a brigade, approached him and said: "I have an umbrella, and if you wish will accompany you home." The offer was graciously accepted. Arrived safe and dry at his own door, Gen. DE GALLIFFET turned to Gen. VINCENDON—an old comrade, by the way—and coldly said: "General, you will consider yourself under arrest for eight days as a punishment for carrying an umbrella while in full uniform." There are no documents to show that this somewhat severe decree was literally obeyed or not, but one can hope, just for the sake of the story, that it was.

—Commenting on a statement made in one of our letters from Manila, The Criterion says: "By the way, it is not solecistic in THE TIMES to describe such a letter as 'foreign correspondence'? What did we pay our $20,000,000 for?" The second of these questions is too big for consideration in this column, and even the first one, as must be confessed, is more easily asked than answered. Something might be said both for and against the propriety of calling communications from the Philippines "foreign correspondence," but surely that designation is a closer approach to accuracy than "domestic correspondence," for instance, would be. Language cannot always adjust itself instantly to the exigencies of the passing moment, and, after all, the expression is not so "solecistical" as to break any important 'bones. So good an exponent of Greater Americanism as THE NEW YORK TIMES can afford to leave little problems like this one to the solution of futurity. Nobody will see in our use of "foreign" any evidence of the ravages of chalcocephalitis, and when a better word is suggested we will consider it readily.

—Secret but extensive circulation through Cape Colony and Natal has been given to an appeal signed by B. J. VILJOEN, a prominent Boer, in which there are several striking illustrations of the curious ideas that possess the Transvaal burghers. In order to encourage revolt among England's Dutch-descended subjects, the writer of the circular says: "See how GOD, by miracles, saved us from the claws of the mighty England in 1881. What did the great RHODES experience with his 800 volunteers in 1896?" Then the eloquent VILJOEN turns prophetic eyes on the future. "If," he writes, "the South African Republic and the Orange Free State no longer exist as Afrikander republics, the lives of the Afrikanders elsewhere will be rendered intolerable. That is as certain as the sun shines in the heavens. Owing to the existence of the two republics the Afrikander in the English colonies is still recognized and tolerated; but if the republics fall into the hands of England, the Boers of the Cape Colony and Natal will be disarmed, and one humiliation will follow quickly upon the heels of the other. * * * In short, the word Afrikander will disappear from the history and vocabulary of South Africa. The honorable place hitherto taken in South Africa's history by the Boers will be assumed by Lords, Dukes, Colonels, and other played-out scoundrels, and black filth. Our posterity will be governed and oppressed by menials, and our children, like the Irish, will only dare notify their origin in fear and trembling." That reference to "black filth" is significant, as showing the feelings of the pious Boers toward the only real Afrikanders, the negroes. To be sure, the British are not especially fond of "natives," or particularly honest or gentle in dealing with them, but they do not call them "black filth" in formal, serious discourse.

—Lord ROSEBERY'S avowed inability to understand the unpopularity of England is slightly amusing, and yet there is reason for a good deal of sincere wonder on his part. It is, indeed, ungrateful in European nations themselves far from scrupulous in the matter of land grabbing to denounce the one European nation whose grabbing has been for the admitted material benefit of all the world—barring, perhaps, a few tribes that have been exterminated because they lacked the power of emerging from barbarism's lowest depths. Of all colonies and dependencies, those of England alone are to-day open to everybody on absolutely equal terms. And it is also fairly true that England, unlike her rivals, is not now trying to extend her empire, but only endeavoring—with great success—to defend her present possessions. So Lord ROSEBERY has some right to be amazed. And yet—and yet—many yets. The British possessions were not always hers, and, most effective of all in the production of hostility, there is the unchangeable manner of the Briton abroad. That manner tries the souls and temper of all the world—always has and probably always will.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An appeal for diplomatic intervention of the highest respectability to stop the fratricidal duel in South Africa and submit all matters in dispute to arbitration should now be considered by the belligerents. The condescension, good-will, and disinterestedness of the interpellant will be indubitably admitted by both parties. One such a persona grata to each combatant ought to be sure of a hearing.

In times of the crisis of contending passions reasons of great moment are belittled because the Idols of the Cave hinder human affairs from reaching a resting place in the mutual good-will of communities and nations. In this case the utmost confidence may be felt that the best interests of the warring litigants will be promoted by the interpellant to a degree beyond the possibility of either party to attain.

Using the language of a Micmac missionary who taught his braves to call him their prayer-chief and their Church a prayer wigwam, I would propose that the great prayer-chiefs, the Pope, the Archbishops and Bishops of all Christian Churches, Gen. Booth, reverend fathers and rabbis everywhere, do summon their people to a wigwam of prayer on Saturday, Nov. 4 proximo, and that all Christians who believe that this demon of war may be driven out by prayer and fasting do on that day humble themselves by fasting, and petition the Eternal Father in the name of Jesus Christ to bring peace in His own way speedily to the Protestants of the South African republics and the Catholic Filipinos.

Let there be a loud anthem cry to heaven, "Dona Nobis Pacem." Let the armies concerned have an armistice, on the same day, if it be possible to communicate with them.

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 27, 1899.

Volunteer Artillery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper I am surprised at the statement in your otherwise well-considered leading article in your issue of this morning headed "The Boer Artillery," that the volunteer batteries of the civil war "on the Union side never approached the regular batteries in efficiency." It seems a pity to one who served in that army that the impressions of the present day should be so erroneous. I could instance Battery E of the First Rhode Island Artillery as a command as far surpassing in all respects any regular battery as the Massachusetts regiments of infantry, whose glorious records are commemorated in the lions which adorn the staircase of the Public Library in Boston, outmatched any regular infantry regiments, while for rough efficiency the batteries of the Third New York Artillery could not be improved upon. You are right in thinking that our present light batteries need stirring up. They are not "smart" at all, as any one can see at a glance as one of them passes in review; poorly "horsed," poorly caparisoned, and poorly drilled. Apologizing for the intrusion, which is provoked by the short memories displayed by the younger generation, I am,

ONCE A SOLDIER.

New York, Oct. 25, 1899.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to another communication relative to this controversy from one who is as ill-informed about its merits as are most of those who have already written you?

In your issue of to-day "Morrisania" says, in substance, that the right thing to do is to create the rank of Vice Admiral and appoint Schley. He also says that he is "glad that there are honest men in the Senate who would not confirm a junior over the head of a brave and meritorious officer." He furthermore intimates that it was Schley who destroyed Cervera's fleet. Let me say, in reply:

First—If the rank of Vice Admiral is created, it is the President's prerogative to appoint the officer to fill it.

Second—There are honest men in the Senate who did confirm Dewey over the heads of many meritorious and brave seniors in rank.

Third—The "jury of the vicinage" is usually regarded as an intelligent jury, and it is therefore probable that the naval officers engaged in helping to destroy Cervera's fleet know very well by whom "it was handsomely done."

Those who, like the writer, know none of the participants in that naval engagement would be glad to see "Morrisania" publish the names of a few of the Captains and other officers engaged who think with him that Schley deserves the chief honor for that victory.

What is the verdict of Capts. Evan Taylor, Cook, Clark, Chadwick, Phillips and other officers? That Sampson was a few miles distant has nothing to do with the case. The vital question is, What preparations had he made to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet? Were his orders carried out, or was the destruction accomplished by a compliance with new orders issued in his absence by the second in command?

If a New York banker, temporarily absent, were to leave orders to buy 10,000 shares of stock, if it dropped 5 per cent. would not the purchase be his act, or if Cervera had escaped upon whom would have fallen the disgrace? There has been a vast amount of illogical logic used in this controversy. Let us hear from the eye witnesses.

As to putting Sampson over Schley at the outset, all that need be said is that the President and the Secretary of the Navy were as much in honor bound to select the officer whom they thought most capable as a Vanderbilt to select the man he thinks most capable to manage a railroad.

Gen. Sherman stated the case well in the Sheridan-Warren controversy (Volume II., Page 170, of Sheridan's "Memoirs,") when he said: "Sheridan was perfectly justified in his action in this case and must be fully and entirely sustained if the United States expects great victories by her arms in the future."

It matters not whether Schley or Sampson was the most capable officer; the responsibility for selection rested upon the Executive, and in a matter so important it would have been criminal had he not chosen the man whom he believed to be most capable.

A VETERAN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1899.

Who's the "Silent Admiral"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Gov. Voorhees' speech to Rear Admiral Sampson this morning, in which the latter is spoken of as "the Silent Admiral." I protest, that this name belongs rather to another.

It was not a silent Admiral who made jealously earnest criticism of Admiral Schley, on the one hand, and verbose criticism of Gen. Shafter, however just, on the other hand.

T. H. C.

New York, Oct. 26, 1899.

STREET SIGNS AND VOTES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter of very great surprise to me that no general protest has been made against the changing of position of our street signs. I can safely say that five-sixths of the people with whom I come in contact are strenuously opposed to the wholly uncalled for and absurd innovation in question. Many Democrats are so incensed against Tammany for its presumptuous meddling with a time-honored and satisfactory city regulation that they will vote against their party this Fall solely on account of this street sign interference. The idea of a few office holders presuming to meddle with a matter that should be left to a majority of the people to decide is in the highest degree reprehensible. Why did not Mr. Croker ascertain the sentiment of the public in this matter? There would have been some sense of justice manifest in such a course, even though his proposition had been received with ridicule. Those who are obliged to support Mr. Croker and his kind are supposed to have a few rights left.

I frequently notice street signs turned the old way. Thus are strangers being constantly mystified by the officious meddling of ignorant politicians. I think the people of New York City can stand the most imposition of any city or town I know of, and my business calls me nearly everywhere.

TRAVELER.

New York, Oct. 28, 1899.

CELEBRATING A CELEBRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Admiral Dewey was received by the City of New York the affair was sufficiently magnificent to fully express the good-will of the city, and sufficient public money was spent on the personal comfort and gratification of city officials and their relatives, friends, and henchmen to almost create the impression that the whole affair was gotten up to enable the said officials and others to have a good time at public expense, but now comes an invitation from the Plan and Scope Committee to the Mayor and President of the City Council to join in a grand banquet at Delmonico's to "celebrate the reception to Admiral Dewey."

It seems ridiculous to celebrate a celebration, but if it be at private expense the participators have a perfect right to meet and felicitate one another, but this seems to be official, with the intent to make the city foot the bills.

This makes the affair not only unpraiseworthy, but reprehensible, and suitable to be described in certain disagreeable legal terms, and it will certainly call for prompt action by some one in charge of the city's money and its honor and the enforcement of law. The "celebrating" has gone far enough.

At the present time I think the attention of the Grand Jury should be called to the expenditure of $25,000 by the City Council and other officials for the erection of grand stands and the gobbling of ninety tickets by each official to distribute among his political henchmen. One who had his share of the spoil stolen bewailed his fate, and feared the consequences of his failure to "take care" of his "district."

Controller Coler, attention! District Attorney Gardiner, attention!

LINCOLN KING.

New York, Oct. 28, 1899.

THE DEWEY ARCH'S BEST SITE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 23 "Water Witch" seems more bewitched than bewitching in his argument. From what I have gathered as to the purpose and spirit of the Dewey arch, the general idea seems to be that it shall serve as a memorial of the navy as a whole, including officers and men, with ample sculptured representations of its brilliant deeds, for the people, the masses, to see, admire, and be inspired by. If so, then its location should be chosen on the democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. All other considerations, however logical they may appear, are of little moment beside these two: Where will it produce the finest effect, and where will it be most readily visible to the average citizen and visitor? The present site admirably answers both requirements. Therefore, do not be deluded into a change. Every one who has seen it seems to admit that it is a tremendous success, just where it stands.

"Water Witch's" comparison to the Grant Tomb is beside the mark. A mausoleum like that, containing the remains of a great soldier, requires isolation, a solemn remoteness, suggestive of patriotic meditation to its innumerable pilgrims. Not so with this grand National symbol. Let it stand, as now, where the arteries of the metropolis throb fastest, where the human interest is most intense, and where it may be a joy forever. It may be forgotten by site projectors that there is to be a handsome soldiers and sailors' monument erected in the near future on Mount Tom, toward the lower end of the Riverside, that will answer all demands of future naval parades; "Jack" has no need of two monuments in the same park. Take the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square, remove it from its imposing surroundings, divorce it from its grand architectural setting, and you would destroy most of its splendid effect, though it were by the river's edge, and all the jackies on the Thames could see it without shore leave. Rebuild the arch on the spot it now occupies; let well enough alone; hold fast that which is good, and don't throw away the opportunity of a century in any hazardous experiment.

LAND LUBBER.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1899.

RISK RUN BY PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article from The London Chronicle, reproduced in THE TIMES of Oct. 27, sharply criticising Dr. Lyman Abbott's address before the Congregational Council at Boston, recalls a curious parallel to his treatment by hasty critics. Dr. Dale, a man of equal note in England, fared precisely the same for what he said at the Congregational Council in London in 1891.

Dr. Dale's statement there, that Congregationalists had a special mission to cultured minds—a fact borne out by their history as promoters of education—brought him severe censure from many in this country as well as England, who unreasonably charged him with thereby denying that they had also a mission to the uncultured. So Dr. Abbott is now charged by The Chronicle and some of our own people, too, with having gone over to the Moslem doctrine that religion must be propagated by the sword and that the ground must be plowed by war before it can be seeded with the Gospel. In short, according to these expositors of Dr. Abbott, he holds that "so-called Christian nations should send their troops into barbarous lands for the purpose of enforcing law (their law) on the native races, should shoot down those who resist, and then should offer the Gospel of peace and love to the survivors."

This statement by the London critic is so obviously overdrawn that it advertises itself as a caricature. What Dr. Abbott affirmed at Boston was simply what reasonable men acknowledge in the midst of insecurity and violence, whether in Armenia, or Cuba, or the Philippines—the Tagal insurrection in which was evidently before his mind. In short, he affirmed simply that law is the necessary buttress both of civilization and religion, and that the institutions of religion do not and cannot go to any large extent beyond the boundary within which law is their protector. This is some way short of advocating wars of conquest for the diffusion of the Gospel. But it appears from the experience both of Dr. Dale and of Dr. Abbott, that public speakers must run the risk of being saddled by an "intelligent public" with every unreasonable proposition that does not seem to them to be worth the trouble of explicit repudiation.

As there are some of our own people who are no better acquainted with early American history than the British editor above quoted, it may be worth while to say that The Chronicle's reference to "Dr. Abbott's Puritan ancestors" as "killing the Indians, while Penn was making just and fair treaties with his Indians in Pennsylvania," betrays the notorious neglect of American history in British schools.

As simple matter of fact, the New England Puritans never sought to acquire any lands from the Indians except by fair purchase, always made treaties of peace with them whenever permitted to do so, and never made war upon the Indians unless first attacked by them.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, Oct. 27, 1899.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day, "An Appeal to the People," contains the wisest and most patriotic sentiments printed or uttered in many a day. Let there be more of this sort, and before long the whole Philippine question will be solved to the satisfaction of imperialist and anti-imperialist alike.

I belong to the latter class, and have nothing but words of approval and encouragement for the plan you propose. Let Senator Mason, or, better still, let Senator Hoar, secure a bona fide statement signed by Aguinaldo and his Cabinet to the effect that the Filipinos will lay down their arms and will welcome an American protectorate as soon as the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled will have declared that "the Filipinos are and of right ought to be free and independent," and we shall hear no more of this question. We, the anti-imperialists, do not ask for more; and I, for one, sincerely believe that Aguinaldo and his party will hail with delight such a termination of the present difficulties. As for the Congress of the United States, do you think that an American citizen could object to a resolution of this kind?

ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

New York, Oct. 28, 1899.

KNOWLEDGE DOES NOT DETER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few years ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other well-meaning organizations succeeded, after strenuous efforts, in securing the passage by the Legislature of this State of a law which requires the teaching in all public schools of the effects of alcohol and narcotics. Opponents of this measure argued that the real cause of the abuse of these dangerous agencies was not lack of knowledge as to their effects, but lack of desire to resist their charms.

Few men are deterred from a course of action by the prospect of remote punishment, as each hopes to be of the lucky few that escape, and, in the meantime, the glass and the syringe offer immediate and sure comforts. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that physicians, as a class, rank high among those who use to excess the artificial means of stimulation and sedation.

In this connection the statistics adduced at the recent meeting of the State Medical Association by Dr. T. D. Crothers, than whom there is no better authority, were both interesting and startling. But if his figures are correct, which there is no good reason to doubt, what basis is there for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union theory that the salvation of the coming generation will be materially affected by the compulsory acquisition of knowledge which seems to be of singularly little benefit to the medical profession?

MEDICUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1899.

Folly of a Suffix.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest that having pointed out the folly of the spelling of Wood's "Holl," you give a word to the silly people who write "on-the-Hudson" after the name of their town. Newcastle-on-Tyne and Stratford-on-Avon are so designated to distinguish them from other towns of the same name, but so far as heard from there is but one Yonkers, one Poughkeepsie, one Coxsackie, one Saugerties, and one Tubby Hook. Those who take on this suffix are like the woman who, under the idea that a French name must be stylish, named her infant Valet-de-Chambre, they do so without the least thought of its meaning.

N. F.

New York, Oct. 25, 1899.

The Fourth Dimension.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I made a clipping of your article on the fourth dimension. Allow me to indorse it, it hits the nail so squarely on the head. The hypergeometricians have built their science on a catachresis.

On those long shelves which you speak of their literature as filling, perhaps we might find room for "Through the Looking Glass" and "Alice in Wonderland." Lewis Carroll was a mathematician himself; I think we owe these books to the transcendental geometry.

HENRY.

New York, Oct. 28, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Overdoing Hospitality.

Some people treat you so cordially, to put you at your ease, that they make you uncomfortable.—Atchison Globe.

New Version.

Sunday School Teacher—You may repeat the golden text.

Johnny—Them wot's got, gits; an' them wot's got nothin', gits left!—Harlem Life.

Cutting the Knot.

Margaret—What am I to do when they both say they love me?

Dolly—Marry the man you feel the least pity for, dear.—Philadelphia North American.

Simple Test.

Mrs. Sharptong.—I fear my husband's mind is affected. Is there any sure test?

Doctor—Tell him you'll never speak to him again. If he laughs, he's sane.—New York Weekly.

Salad.

Mrs. Youngwife—I want to get some salad.

Dealer—Yes, ma'am. How many heads?

Mrs. Youngwife—Oh, goodness! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad.—Catholic Standard and Times.

IT IS VERY COMFORTIN'.

From The Los Angeles Herald.

It is very comfortin',
When your hair is gettin' thin,
And the crow feet in your eyes have come to stay;
Just to feel her little hand
Smoothin' back each silver strand,
While you meet her lovin' look and hear her say—
"My dear, it seems as tho'
Every year you live you grow
Handsomer than in the olden day;"
Then you look up at your wife
And you think in all your life
You never heard a sweeter word of praise.

But the tear drops will arise
To your dim old fadin' eyes,
And you kiss the gentle hand, still white and small;
While you try to tell her how
You loved her then—love her now,
But bless me if the words will come at all;
For just then there comes to you
The trials she's gone thro',
And borne without a murmur for your sake;
You can only bow your head
At the lovin' things she's said,
While your poor old heart will only ache and ache.

But she knows what ails you then,
And she kisses you again,
While you hear her gently whisper, sweet and low,
"Life has brought more hopes than fears,
We have known more smiles than tears,
And the years seem ever brighter as they go."
Yes, 'tis comfortin', you know,
When your step is gettin' slow
And you're slidin' down life's hill a'mighty fast,
Just to feel her little hand
Smoothin' back each silver strand,
While she tells you that she'll love you to the last.

SPAIN'S VIEW OF THE WAR

Her Council Says Naval Blockade Led to Surrender of Santiago.

SHIPS CUT OFF ALL SUPPLIES

Land Reverses Also Augured Capitulation—Commanders of Troops Are Vindicated from Censure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Bureau of Naval Intelligence has made public a very interesting document published in the official organ of the Minister of War at Madrid and containing the sentence of the Supreme Council in the proceedings instituted because of the capitulation of Santiago in the Summer of 1898. The defendants named in the proceedings are José Toral Velasquez, General of Division and the successor of Gen. Linares in command of the Fourth Army Corps of Cuba; Gen. Mesa, Chief of the Brigade of Guantanamo; Lieut. Col. Velardo, military commander of Baracoa; Lieut. Col. Rafael Alegria, commander of Sagua de Tanamo; Capt. Arturo Hidalgo, commander of Alto Songo; Capt. José Garcia, commander of San Luis; Capt. Romualdo Martinez, commander of Palma Soriano, and Capt. Clemento Peyro, commander at El Cristo. The defendants named, besides Gen. Toral, are the commanders of the outlying military posts which were included in the capitulation of Santiago.

The most interesting feature of the report is the fact that the court lays great stress upon the importance of the American naval forces and declares that without their cooperation it would have been impossible for the American forces to have compelled the surrender of Santiago. The sentence of the Court concludes by vindicating Gen. Toral from any censure for the surrender of the city, stating that he had "used every means of defense required by the laws of honor and duty . . . as attested by the brilliant battles sustained from June 22 to the day of capitulation and the many casualties in Generals, commanders, officers, and privates during said battles." The other defendants are exonerated, having acted under the instructions of their commanding General, who in turn had the sanction of his home Government for each step taken.

Before reaching this conclusion, however, the Court goes into what may be characterized as a brief but comprehensive history of the whole Cuban campaign from the Spanish standpoint, the various reverses met with from time to time being cited as explanations of the final surrender of the city, which was pointed out as being inevitable from the time the American squadron blockaded the harbor and cut off all hope of outside assistance.

It is declared that during the bombardment of Santiago on May 31, about 100 shots were fired by Spanish batteries and the Colon in a space of forty-five minutes. The fact that the Colon aided the batteries of the Morro, Socapa, and Punta Gorda during this bombardment is new.

Referring to the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel at the mouth of the harbor, the Court declares that she was sunk by the combined fire of the Reina Mercedes and the water batteries, a statement not in agreement with Lieut. Hobson's view of the affair on board the Merrimac.

Of the bombardment by the American squadron on June 6, the Court says that over 2,000 projectiles were discharged by the battle fleet, resulting in serious injuries to the Reina Mercedes and the garrison quarters at the Morro. It says, however, that no guns were dismounted by this bombardment. "One chief was killed, however, and eight men killed, two chiefs, five officers, and fifty-six men wounded." This is rather a larger casualty list than was credited to this bombardment at the time.

The landing of the American forces at Daiquiri and the bombardment of that town and of Siboney are described in considerable detail. Coming down to the fight at Caney, the Court declares that one-half of the officers engaged were either killed or wounded. It points out with pride, however, that the Spanish artillery during the morning fight on July 1 was able to silence the American battery at El Paso and cause it to withdraw.

Of the general engagement on July 1, it is said that over 500 men and 50 Generals, chiefs, and officers were killed and wounded. It is pointed out that during the engagement of July 1, only 1,700 men of the Spanish command were actively engaged, the others, it is explained, being to the westward occupied in guarding threatened points and unable to be of material assistance.

Following the loss of San Juan and Caney the Court declares that the water supply was cut off, and that the military force surviving the two days' fighting of July 1 and 2 was entirely inadequate to defend the fourteen kilometers of protective works around the city. The total force available is placed officially at 7,000 infantry and 1,000 guerrillas. The remainder of the forces, it is explained, were garrisoning the Morro and the batteries at Socapa and Punta Gorda, and performing also the services of carrying water to different points, patrolling the city, and rendering such other services as the inhabitants could have rendered had the city remained loyal."

Referring to garrison stores, the Court says that at the time of the surrender all that was left to the army was 1,000,000 Spanish Mauser cartridges. These would not have lasted for more than two attacks on the part of the enemy. The Argentine Mauser ammunition, of which there was a considerable supply, could not be utilized for want of weapons of that type, nor could the Remington ammunition, these weapons being in the hands of the irregular forces only. The provisions in the city at the time of the surrender, it is said, consisted only of rice, salt, oil, coffee, sugar, and brandy, and of these only about ten days' supply remained. There were over 1,700 sick in the hospitals, who had to be fed, "to say nothing of the soldiers who spent day and night in trenches after three years of campaign, during the last three months of which they seldom had meat to eat, and were often reduced to rations mentioned above."

Great stress is laid upon the presence of the American squadron off the coast, and the Court declares that besides the numerical superiority of the enemy on land, with "seventy pieces of modern artillery and the support of a powerful squadron," no reinforcements could reach Santiago except by sea, and this eventuality became a vain hope from the moment the American ships completely closed the harbor entrance.

In addition to the decree of the Court exonerating the above-named defendants, there are two supplemental decrees affecting the Captain General of New Castile to take steps to fix the responsibility for the fact that there were not sufficient war materials in the city, to provision Santiago at the time of the outbreak of the war, and to ascertain to what extent the administrative chief of the army of Cuba is responsible for not having complied with the order of the General in Chief of the same to provision Santiago for four months.

NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

War Wiped Out the Old One, Which Will Be Replaced by a New International Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—An understanding has been reached by which it is expected that negotiations will be opened soon at Madrid for a new treaty between the United States and Spain. This will be the last step toward completely restoring friendly relations between the two countries.

The war with Spain swept the old treaty out of existence, and the only international agreement now in existence is the peace treaty, which is confined to the events growing out of the war, and has no reference to commerce, navigation, extradition, and other manifold relations between nations in times of peace. The coming negotiations will be for the purpose of forming such a treaty of commerce, amity, and friendship. The present condition is quite anomalous, as there is no basis on which persons could be extradited from one country to the other or for the determination of any commercial difference which might arise. Until now there has been no case occasioning serious difference.

Both sides expect that the new treaty will be a great improvement on the old one, which was an antiquated document, dating back to 1795, with many of its provisions devoted to the boundary between Florida, then a possession of Spain, and the United States. Save for the Cushing protocol, it had been impossible to frame a new treaty satisfactory to both sides, and it remained for the war to dispose of it and thus open the way for a modern treaty.

It had been thought the Duke d'Arcos would conduct these negotiations with the State Department here, but the Minister is rather relieved at the understanding that the work will be carried on at Madrid. The United States Minister there, Bellamy Storer, will act for the United States.

THE KAISER'S NAVAL PLANS.

It Is Said He Will Force Action to Provide an Increase.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—It is asserted in quarters usually reliable that Emperor William is the sole moving spirit in the new naval programme. The present agitation was undertaken without first consulting the Bundesrath, and really against the wishes of that body.

The Emperor's speech at Hamburg on the occasion of the launching of the new battleship Kaiser Karl der Grosse, was designed, it is said, not only to criticize the Reichstag, but to censure the Bundesrath, which has not followed his Majesty's urging, particularly Bavaria and Würtemberg, whose representatives in the Federal Council have hitherto opposed the Kaiser's naval ambition.

His Majesty, still, according to the same informant, intends to crush out all opposition in both Bundesrath and Reichstag by a great popular agitation set on foot by the inspired article published yesterday by the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, asserting that Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, has received the Emperor's sanction to project an enormous increase of the navy.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, is said to be very indignant.

MARQUESS OF TOWNSHEND DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—John Villiers Stuart Townshend, Marquess of Townshend, whose ancestors distinguished themselves at the siege of Cadiz, the battle of Culloden, and the surrender of Quebec, died to-day.

The Marquess of Townshend was the fifth of that title, having inherited it from his father. He was born April 10, 1831, and was educated at Eton. From 1850 to 1854 he was clerk in the British Foreign Office, and from 1856 to 1863 he was the Liberal member of Parliament from Tamworth. His heir is Viscount Raynham, his son, who was born in 1866.

Czar Will Not Visit Carlsruhe.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—In diplomatic circles it is asserted that Emperor Nicholas has given up his visit to Carlsruhe in consequence of a renewal of the quarrel between the Grand Ducal Courts of Baden and Hesse.

Saxon Prince Hurt While Hunting.

DRESDEN, Oct. 29.—Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, while hunting, fell from his horse and sustained a slight fracture of the skull. His condition is not dangerous.

WINDSTORM IN SANTIAGO.

Wrecks Twelve Houses—Vessels Can Neither Leave Nor Enter Harbor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 29.—After five days of continuous rainstorms, a terrific hurricane from the southeast swept over Santiago to-day, causing considerable destruction. Twelve houses were wrecked and others badly damaged.

The unprecedented rainfall continues. Telegraph wires are down, and it is impossible for vessels to enter or leave the harbor. The Ward liner has been delayed four days. The United States transport Burnside has been kept cruising outside the harbor, and fears are entertained for the safety of the fleet of schooners from Haiti and Jamaica that usually arrive on Monday morning.

The barometer is still falling.

STORM RAVAGES IN JAMAICA.

Towns Are Inundated, Railways Blocked, and Shipping Damaged.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 29.—Reports of the severe rainstorm that has swept the country arrive from various points and confirm the fear that extensive damage has been done. The Rio Cobre inundated Spanish Town, doing considerable harm, particularly to the power plant of the electric railway.

All the railway lines are interrupted and most of the highways impassable in consequence of floods and landslides.

Advices from the town of Black River report great damage to shipping and wharves there, as well as serious injury to crops.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY VICTIMS.

Three Boys Run Over—Elevated Road Passenger's Arm Broken.

Three boys were seriously hurt, one of them probably fatally, in trolley accidents in Brooklyn yesterday, while a man in an elevated railroad train had his left arm fractured under peculiar circumstances.

Moses Rosenblum, seven years old, whose parents live at 6 Cook Street, was sent on an errand and met some playmates. They went with him, and on their return Rosenblum set out to cross the tracks at Broadway and Bartlett Street in front of trolley cars approaching from two directions. He was warned of the danger, but he disregarded it, and while running across the pavement behind a car going up he was struck by Jamaica car No. 1,529. The fender hit the boy and he was scooped in by the basket. A moment later he bounced out and before the car could be brought to a stop the boy's right leg was fractured, several ribs were broken, and he received also internal injuries. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was said last night he might not recover.

Four-year-old Ernest Williams of 884 Madison Street was reported last evening at his home in a serious condition as the result of a collision with car No. 1,320 of the Ralph Avenue line. The boy was crossing the tracks at Ralph Avenue and Madison Street, when he was struck by the car, which was going to the bridge. He was thrown forward nearly a dozen feet and received a concussion of the brain.

Francis Kenkel, five years old, whose parents live at 917 Metropolitan Avenue, was struck by trolley car No. 1,226 of the Metropolitan Avenue line almost in front of his home. He was playing with companions when one of his playmates on the opposite side of the street called to him. The fender of the car struck the lad, and besides contusions all over his body he received probably internal injuries. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Frank Henne, twenty-four years old, whose home is in Rockaway Beach, got on a Broadway elevated train at the Driggs Avenue station, intending to go to East New York. He took a seat on the left side of the car and let his elbow project out of an open window. When the train passed into the Hewes Street station the man's arm struck the iron railing at the platform end and was broken. Henne didn't know how badly he was hurt until the train reached Gates Avenue, when he became insensible and was carried from the car. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home by friends.

MAGICIAN'S ERROR KILLED HIM.

Bullet He Was Expected to Catch Penetrated His Breast.

Through some unexplained bungling in a performance of the time-honored trick of catching a bullet, supposedly fired from a pistol aimed directly at his breast, Michael Hatal, a magician, of 44 First Avenue, was fatally shot by his assistant at a ball at 19 East Fourth Street Saturday night. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Hatal loaded the pistol himself with the customary elaborate demonstration of the genuineness of the cartridge. Then, handing the weapon to his assistant, Frank Benvo of 208 Seventh Street, the magician stepped off several paces, and, facing Benvo, ordered him to fire directly at a small flag pinned over his heart. The assistant fired, but instead of triumphantly holding up the bullet he was supposed to catch before the gaze of his audience, Hatal fell to the floor with the lead in his breast. No explanation of the accident could be given. The trick is usually performed by loading the pistol with a cartridge containing insufficient powder to carry the bullet beyond the muzzle of the weapon.

Benvo was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning. He was discharged upon the presentation of an antemortem statement of Hatal, reading:

"This is the man who shot me. Don't arrest him. I told him to shoot."

Murder at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 29.—In a fight this afternoon William H. Walls killed Edward Patterson, a relative whom he was visiting. Patterson was choked to death. Both men had been drinking.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PORTUGAL'S TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—It is learned from a Portuguese source of information that Portugal has actually committed herself to a definite policy in regard to Delagoa Bay by signing a secret treaty with Great Britain, in which Germany, as far as commercial privileges are concerned, is also a participant. This treaty, it is asserted, will go into operation Nov. 1, unless the Government in Lisbon requests postponement. According to this treaty, immunity is conceded to Great Britain and Germany from dues and charges of every kind on goods in transit to and from Lorenzo Marques and the German and British frontiers, respectively. Moreover—

"His Most Faithful Majesty King of Portugal and the Algarves, wishing to facilitate the task of maintaining the peace and security of South Africa, concedes to her Britannic Majesty the right, under such conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon, to embark and disembark troops, stores, and munitions of war at Lorenzo Marques, and the free passage of such troops, arms, and munitions of war from and to her Britannic Majesty's dominions across the dominions of his Most Faithful Majesty."

Since war has begun in Natal the feeling in Portugal has become less anti-British to such a marked degree that the Government, it is believed, will not hesitate to promulgate the treaty by allowing the allotted time to pass without request for postponement, feeling sure that the Legislature will not seriously oppose the ratification of the agreement.

The only genuinely anti-British paper in Lisbon is now the Jornal do Commercio, which continues to assert that any alliance between Great Britain and Portugal would always be to the ultimate disadvantage of the latter. "The situation," said this paper recently, "is really delicate, for we find ourselves, in some sort, between the anvil and the hammer. To emerge untouched, or almost untouched, from this position, one would have to credit the Government with certain qualities of prudence and ability which, unfortunately, it has not yet shown."

The Government relies upon two serious domestic questions to tone down the resentment that the promulgation of the treaty may arouse. In the north of Portugal the attention of the people is occupied by the plague, while in Lisbon the burning question of the day is the threatened monopoly in meat. Still, as the British representative in Lisbon has often warned Downing Street, two considerations must be borne in mind—"the natural timidity of the smaller nation with regard to its colonial possessions and its traditional obstinacy full of the traditions of Vasco da Gama, which may be led, but will not be driven."

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FOR AN AUSTRALIAN NAVAL RESERVE.—Ever since it became apparent that the Australian Federation would soon be an accomplished fact a conference of Australian naval officers has been sitting in Melbourne for the purpose of discussing the basis on which an independent naval reserve could be most successfully established with or without the assistance of the British Government. For several years different Governors of the colonies, which are to form the Federation, have endeavored to secure the sanction of the British Government to the enrollment of a colonial naval reserve, but without success. The first person, however, to bring the attention of the Government to the matter was Lord Brassey, an Admiralty official and now Governor of Victoria. At a recent session of the conference the plans of Lord Brassey were laid before the members and unanimously adopted. And it is the general local belief that they will also be sanctioned by the coming Federal Government.

Lord Brassey maintains that it is not necessary that the entire force of the reserve should be seamen. He would divide the reserve into three departments, one composed of aquatic and the other of landsmen. In the case of the landsmen conditions as to service in a war vessel might be relaxed, and thus one of the main difficulties would disappear.

Lord Brassey reminded the Conference that "steamers in the merchant marine of the United States were during the war with Spain fitted as cruisers, their own crews navigating them, while the guns were manned by marines, who embarked under the command of Captains of the United States Navy. This system worked satisfactorily. If the colonial naval reserve were made attractive it should be possible to raise men in these colonies from a comparatively educated class, whose great adaptability and high general standard of intelligence would to some extent neutralize the absence of long training."

Lord Brassey also suggested that the colonial naval reserve should consist of some proportion of marines, that drills and exercises afloat in colonial armed vessels should be substituted for the six months' service in a man-of-war, as required for the imperial naval reserve, and that the retainer offered by the Admiralty be supplemented by a contribution from the Federal Government.

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THE FUTURE OF THE DREYFUS CASE.—The Dreyfusards of Paris are becoming more and more confident that at the trial of Emile Zola, which begins Nov. 23, at the Versailles Assizes, revelations will be made which will serve as a legal basis by which the case of Dreyfus may again be brought to the attention of the Cour de Cassation with the certainty of rehabilitation.

On the other hand, the anti-Dreyfusards have begun a campaign through their press and orators with the obvious intent of discouraging any further action on the part of the friends of the disgraced man. Only the other day M. Jules Méline, a former Premier, in closing a political address at Remiremont, in the Vosges, said, in explaining the attitude of his own Cabinet toward the cause célèbre: "It was impossible to maintain a more correct and honest attitude, and it needed all the malevolence of the foreign press to confound the trial with party strife and to accuse a great and generous nation of systematically trampling truth and justice under foot."

And M. Méline warned the Dreyfusards that they could not expect any result but one unfavorable to them. "They would excite the flood of the people's wrath, and the voice of moderate men would be powerless to arrest the anti-Semitic movement, if those who were the chief cause of it would not disarm, but would persist in continuing their bravado and provocation."

It is asserted in quarters that are likely to be well informed on such matters that ex-Capt. Dreyfus has already been approached on the subject of renouncing all further attempt to secure his rehabilitation, provided he were granted the privilege of civil citizenship. In a recent number of Le Matin it was stated that it was more than likely that a general amnesty would be declared in connection with the case. This would not restore Dreyfus to his military rank, but would give him back his civil rights. It is also intimated that in case this should be done a way will be found to dismiss the case against M. Zola and to take out of the courts the libel action brought by Mme. Henry, the widow of the forger, against M. Joseph Reinach of Le Siècle.

In the meantime the pardoned artillery officer is rapidly regaining his health at the Villa Quintine, in Carpentras. He has repeatedly declared to intimate friends that he will not be satisfied until he has entirely cleared his name from dishonor, which can only be accomplished through regular legal procedure. It is said, however, that should he be reinstated in the army he would have no intention of continuing in the service. There is some idea in the meanwhile that he may eventually devote the energy which, as now seems probable, may be completely restored to him, to civil engineering.

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ADVANCE OF SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.—It will be recalled that from the beginning of its administration the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has maintained itself in France through a union of the Socialists with other factions of the Republican Party. Two Socialists, MM. Millerand and Baudin, even hold portfolios in the present Ministry. The events of the last two or three months have enabled the Socialist leaders to bring conspicuously before all factions of Republicanism the actual aims of their party.

Steps are now being taken to hold a Socialist Congress in Paris beginning Dec. 4. Invitations have been issued to all the party organizations, and also to the various workingmen's syndicates. Well-informed persons believe that the consequences of this congress are likely to be important for the future of the Socialist Party. It will be recalled that this party had never been called a unit until the Dreyfus case became paramount owing to the varying grades of intelligencies and ideas of its members, and their local differences and jealousies. In the past the really prominent and intelligent members of the party have suffered from these internal conditions and dissensions, being prevented from wielding the influence that would accrue to them if they were at the head of a compact political organization.

The principal aim of the forthcoming congress will therefore be to establish permanent concord, and after that a special and important question will come up for settlement. The presence of MM. Millerand and Baudin in the Ministry has brought to the front a vital problem of tactics.

Passing over a host of minor differences, the party is to-day divided into two main schools of opinion. On one hand there are intelligent politicians who advocate the formation of a strong Parliamentary party led by MM. Juarès and Millerand. On the other hand, and under the direction of M. Jules Guesde, are the stanch revolutionaries. The latter have a contempt for all mere Parliamentary and constitutional agitation. It is this section of the party which brought the term Socialism into contempt in Europe. Leaders of the faction have recently opened a campaign denouncing the presence of MM. Baudin and Millerand in a Republican Cabinet.

Opinion is divided as to whether the coming congress will heal the breach. The most authoritative opinion seems to be that it will make it definite and irreparable, the constitutional faction placing itself once and for all on the side of constitutional legislation and abandoning forever revolutionary ideas.

THE ZANGWILL PLAY IN LONDON

"The Children of the Ghetto" Company Will Close at the Herald Square Nov. 25 and Go Abroad.

The run of "The Children of the Ghetto," will be brought to a close at the Herald Square Theatre on Nov. 25, and as soon thereafter as possible the entire company, including twenty principals, and all the scenery and accessories of Liebler & Co.'s presentation of the Zangwill play will be off for London to open at the Adelphi Theatre on Dec. 9. This sudden determination to close a run which had been expected to continue throughout the season is due to failure of Liebler & Co.'s representatives to secure a suitable cast in England for the production at the Adelphi, which was determined upon early in the season, the English rights having been secured in the original contract with Mr. Zangwill.

Before Mr. Canby, George Clark, and the author set sail for England to make arrangements for the London production of the play it had been decided to secure the services of only three or four American actors, and to complete the cast in London. Among the Americans discussed for the London company were Frederic de Belleville, who was to be cast as Reb Shemuel, the rabbi, and William Norris, who was to play his present rôle of Pinchas the poet. Before Mr. Canby had reached England, however, word was received here by Liebler & Co. that two of the three English players already decided upon for leading parts would be unable to accept. Mr. Canby cabled Manager George C. Tyler, from London Saturday that the services of the third English actor decided upon could not be secured. This led to a determination to transfer the American production intact to London.

"The production here so completely realizes my own and Mr. Zangwill's ideals," said Mr. Tyler yesterday, "that not a single change will be made in cast or detail at the Adelphi. On account of the numerous other productions of Liebler & Co., which are under my management, I will be unable to superintend the London production of The Children of the Ghetto, and I would be unwilling to risk an imperfect presentation by a new company. Adverse criticism has nothing whatever to do with the removal of the production from the Herald Square. Our business has been very satisfactory, and if we chose the run might continue indefinitely."

OPERATIC SINGERS ARRIVE.

Fraulein Milka Ternina Comes to Join the Grau Opera Company.

Fräulein Milka Ternina, who is one of the German prima donnas from whom Mr. Grau expects great results this season, arrived from Europe Saturday on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria. After her baggage was passed she went to the Hotel Manhattan. She said her early arrival in America this year was in order to become thoroughly acclimated and avoid any risks of cold, which prevented her from singing last season. She came direct from Munich, where she has been since the closing of her Baireuth engagement.

She expects to sing in all of the Wagner operas this season, and in the event of Jean de Reszke's deciding not to visit America she will be heard as Isolde to Herr van Dyck's Tristan. She will also sing the rôle of Leonora in the opera of "Fidelio," Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni," which she will sing in Italian for the first time, and the rôle of Valentine in "Les Huguenots." Her contract with the Grand Opera House of Munich, which called for her appearance for three years in that city, had expired, she said, and she was much pleased that it had. The directors endeavored to make another contract, as did also the directors of the Berlin Opera House, but she declined both offers, because she did not care to be placed in a position again where she would be unable to sing elsewhere.

She will remain here until Nov. 15, and then join the Grau Opera Company in Chicago. Other members of the company who arrived were Miss Suzanne Strong, another prima donna; Herr Adolf Muhlmann, Herr Morgenstern, and Herr Mueller.

On the American liner St. Louis was Mme. Nevada, the coloratura singer, accompanied by her husband, Dr. R. Palmer, and their daughter, Miss Mignon Palmer. Mme. Nevada returns to this country after an absence of four years, to fill a concert tour, which will cover all the principal cities of the United States, under the direction of Charles L. Young.

M. Ernest van Dyck, who will be one of the leading tenors of Mr. Grau's company, arrived on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mme. Eugenia Mantelli was a passenger on the French liner La Touraine.

FRAU SCHUMANN-HEINK SINGS.

Gets a Great Welcome on Her First Appearance Here This Season.

Frau Schumann-Heink, who arrived from Europe on Saturday, made her first appearance here this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. She was down on the programme for three numbers, but so enthusiastic was the applause that she was obliged to exhaust her entire repertory of encores. Her numbers included an aria from "Rienzi."

Frau Schumann-Heink comes direct from her home in Hamburg. Upon her arrival she was met at the pier by Mr. Grau's representative, who informed her that arrangements had been made for her appearance in Philadelphia Saturday night.

Without offering any objection, she selected the trunk containing the dress she desired to wear, and into a carriage she bounded, directing the driver to take her to the Pennsylvania Railroad, where she caught a train for the Quaker City. She arrived in time, and made her first appearance, receiving a great ovation.

She will begin to-day a ten days' concert tour, singing in Detroit Thursday, Pittsburg Nov. 7, Minneapolis Nov. 8, and St. Paul Nov. 10. She will then join the Maurice Grau Opera Company in Cincinnati, and remain with that organization until it reaches this city, Dec. 16. The famous contralto returns to this country in better health than she was last year and prepared for the busiest season she has ever experienced.

Adolph Mühlmann, who also arrived on Saturday from abroad, was on the programme last night, and sang among other pieces Schumann's "The Two Grenadiers."

Miss Charlotte Maconda, who sang at the recent Worcester (Mass.) and Portland (Me.) festivals, was cordially received. Her "Bell Song" from "Lakme" and a song from "Traviata" both brought forth unstinted applause. The Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Emil Paur, rendered two overtures, one from the opera "Oberon" and the other from "Tannhäuser," together with two of Rubinstein's dances.

MISS USNER MAY BECOME A NUN.

Actress Leaves the Broadhursts' Company—Does Not Like Stage Life.

Miss Dorothy Usner, who a week ago was compelled through illness to retire temporarily from the Broadhursts' company, now playing in "Why Smith Left Home" at the Madison Square Theatre, has sent her resignation to Manager D. A. Bonta, giving ill-health and a desire to abandon the stage permanently as her reasons for the step. Among Miss Usner's friends it was rumored yesterday that the actress had not only decided to give up her dramatic career, but had already applied for admission to a Roman Catholic sisterhood.

Miss Usner, when seen yesterday at her home, 42 West Ninety-third Street, said: "It is true that I have sent my resignation to the Broadhursts, and I want to leave the stage for good. It is a step which I have often thought of and talked about to my friends. When I went on the stage I had great ideas of the happiness which success would bring, but now that I have attained some little success I am merely disappointed. I am heartily weary of it all. My health has been broken down by overwork. You know, I have been playing in Mr. Broadhurst's comedy for fifteen months without a rest, and was really very ill for two weeks before I finally gave up. Any success on the stage is not worth all this, and I want to go back to quiet home life, or to take up some more serious and comforting work.

"Am I really going to enter a convent? Well, I will admit that I have always had a liking for convent life. You know, I was educated in one, and I have often said that I might some day return. Perhaps this would account for the story that I have already applied for admission to a sisterhood. No, I have not done so yet, but I may. A woman's mind, however, is like a weather vane. Her moods are not always to be relied upon. I do not know yet what I shall do.

"I do not believe that the Broadhursts will hold me to my contract, although it is an ironclad agreement to play throughout the season. Our relations have always been most pleasant, and I have been well treated."

Miss Usner made her début at the Bijou Theatre in January, 1896. She played the Page in "Gentleman Joe." Her parents were Chicago people of means, but Miss Usner, after an interval of three years in society succeeding her graduation from the Convent of the Sacred Heart in St. Louis, was determined upon a dramatic career. She played with Nat Goodwin during his Australian tour in the Summer of 1896, and for the past fifteen months has played Julia in George H. Broadhurst's comedy "Why Smith Left Home."

MRS. W. L. SPENCER'S DEBUT.

Senator's Widow and Vice President's Cousin to Enter Vaudeville.

Mrs. William Loring Spencer, widow of Gen. George E. Spencer, United States Senator for Alabama, and cousin of Vice President Hobart, who recently came to this city, has announced her intention of going on the vaudeville stage. Mrs. Spencer, who now resides at 1 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, will make her début in a one-act emotional play written for her by Totten Smith. There are three others in the cast

Mrs. Spencer twenty-odd years ago was a popular actress in Augustin Daly's company, but since 1877, when she married Gen. Spencer, she has not been on the stage. Her father, Albert A. Nunez, was descended from a noble Castilian family, and her uncle, from whom she received her masculine Christian name, was Gen. William Wing Loring of the Khedive's army. She has written several books, among which are "Calamity Jane," "A Plucky One," and "Salt Lake Mint."

FAINT CHANCE FOR DELLA FOX.

Condition of the Actress Shows Improvement, Her Physician Says.

Dr. Constable, who is in attendance upon Della Fox, the actress, who is ill at her home in this city, early this morning issued the following bulletin concerning her condition:

"Miss Fox shows improvement, and if she continue to improve there is some faint hope of her recovery."

"In Gay Paree" at the New York.

The management of the New York Theatre announces the last week of "The Man in the Moon, Jr." "In Gay Paree," with a new book by Edgar Smith, music by Ludwig Englander, and new costumes, will be put on Nov. 6 for two weeks. This move has been made by Mr. Lederer in order to open his new theatre, the Columbia, in Boston, with "The Man in the Moon, Jr.," which will be transferred there. The cast of "In Gay Paree" will include Joseph Ott, Ferris Hartman, Gilly Gregory, Billy Gould, William Cameron, Kitty Loftus, Helen Lord, Maude Young, and others. Fougere and a new travesty by George V. Hobart on "Barbara Frietchie" will be special features.

Shamrock Men to Attend the Theatre.

The officers and members of the crew of Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock, to the number of 60 will attend the Manhattan Theatre to-night to see the farce "A Stranger in a Strange Land."

REFORM IN CHICAGO'S BAR.

An Effort Will Be Made to Weed Out Unlicensed Practitioners.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The city Bar Association, at its annual meeting yesterday, decided upon a series of reforms in the present undignified rules of decorum prevailing in the State courts, a condition of affairs which Mr. Johnson described as "disgraceful and tending to destroy the dignity of courts, to diminish respect for the law and the legal profession, to seriously interfere with the proper administration of justice, lessen our own self-respect, and make us forget the duties and obligations of our high calling."

Shysters are to be driven out. Every candidate for admission is to be searchingly scrutinized, both as to mental equipment and moral qualifications, and in general every unlicensed attorney is to be kept out of practice, no matter at what cost.

The Grievance Committee also made a recommendation relative to hearing of equity cases by Judges, which appears to meet the approbation of all. It is in substance that the Judges of the Circuit Court abolish the present custom and select two or more Judges to serve permanently as Chancellors, to whom all equity cases shall be assigned, and that such Chancellors be selected with special reference to their education, experience, and qualification for that branch of jurisprudnce.

OBELISK IN BAD CONDITION.

May Be Removed to the Interior of Some Public Building.

The condition of the obelisk in Central Park is again causing a good deal of apprehension. The cracks toward the top have lately become more conspicuous, and it is evident that before long some radical means will have to be made use of if it is desired to preserve the monument for succeeding generations.

Exactly the same kind of trouble is being experienced with regard to Cleopatra's Needle in London. The idea current when the two obelisks were removed from Egypt, that because they had existed in that country for so many centuries without decaying, they could be erected in the open air in New York and London with equal safety, was soon proved to be a mistake. The dry air of Egypt is innocuous to the stone of which the monuments of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemys were made. The atmosphere here and in England causes them to crumble.

It is probable that it will be found necessary to remove the New York obelisk to the interior of some public building. It is not generally known that when it was brought to this country, and the question of a site for it was being considered by a special committee, Gen. di Cesnola, the Director of the Museum of Art, a member of the committee, declared that the best position for the monument would be in the centre of the large court of the museum. Another member of the committee thereupon accused Gen. di Cesnola of trying to "advertise the museum," and the General at once withdrew his suggestion. But it is not impossible that in the end some such disposition may be made of the obelisk.

OFFICER SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

New Jersey Policeman Captured Two but Both Got Away.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—John Kressler, one of the city police officers, was shot early this morning by a burglar. Kressler saw two men forcing an entrance into Farley's grocery store, and effected their capture. He grabbed both before they were aware of his approach, and started to lead them away.

The men went quietly for a few steps and then one of them drew a revolver and fired at Kressler's side. The two then broke away, and the wounded officer drew his revolver and fired two shots at them as they fled. It is not thought the bullets fired by the officer took effect, as both men made their escape.

The wounded officer was taken to the hospital, and there it was found by the use of X rays that the wound was not a serious one, the bullet having been diverted by a rib.

GEN. COLLIS MUCH IMPROVED.

His Physician Hopes He Will Be Down Town in a Few Days.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, who was taken ill at the dinner given to Sir Henry Irving at the Lotos Club Saturday night, was much improved yesterday, and is now, according to a statement made by his physician, Dr. W. P. Northrup, last night, entirely out of danger. The following bulletin was issued at the club at 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by his son, Lloyd Collis:

"Gen. Collis's condition is greatly improved; so much so that he will be removed to his home in a day or so. His physician, Dr. Northrup, requests that no one shall see him for the present. The attack was one of heart failure, brought on by fatigue due to a voyage from Germany, completed yesterday afternoon, and aggravated by his attendance at the dinner given to Sir Henry Irving, after his arrival."

"Gen. Collis's unusually strong constitution has aided him in this attack," said Dr. Northrup at the Lotos Club last evening, "and I see no reason why he should not be up and down town in a few days. Out of a trip of twenty-two days abroad he was eighteen days on the water, and going to the dinner right after his arrival home, without any rest, brought on an attack of acute indigestion. He is doing well now, except that he is a little bit out of sorts because milk toast, which he asked for, has been refused him. There is no need whatever of apprehension regarding his present illness."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dwight Townsend.

Dwight Townsend died last night at his residence, 344 Lexington Avenue, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Death was unexpected, although Mr. Townsend had not been well for more than a year, and had been more seriously ill during the past week.

Mr. Townsend was the son of Walter Wilmot Townsend of Oyster Bay, L. I., and a direct descendant of John Townsend, who was the eldest of the three Townsend brothers who came to Oyster Bay in 1665. He was born in his father's house, at the corner of Broadway and Morris Street, in this city, Sept. 25, 1826. He was educated at the Columbia Grammar School, and as a boy became a clerk with the late Frederick C. Havemeyer. In 1860 Mr. Townsend and Mr. Havemeyer formed a partnership in the sugar refining business under the firm name of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co.

Mr. Townsend in 1864 was elected to Congress from the old First Congressional District to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Henry G. Stebbins. Throughout his term Mr. Townsend served on the Ways and Means Committee. Several years later he was again elected to represent the First District in the Forty-third Congress and became a prominent figure in Washington. He was a man of commanding presence and won attention by his ability as a public speaker.

Mr. Townsend retired from the firm of Havemeyer, Townsend & Co. in 1867, and until 1873 was out of active business. He then re-entered the sugar refining business, but again retired in 1880. He then became associated with John W. Mackay, and had much to do with the formation of what is now the Postal Telegraph Company. He was for several years President of the United Lines Telegraph Company, which succeeded the Bankers and Merchants' Company, and which was in turn absorbed by the Postal Telegraph. He retired permanently from business in 1890, but up to the time of his death was a Director in the Staten Island Long Beach Improvement Company, and was much interested in Staten Island real estate.

During the Cuban rebellion in 1873, Mr. Townsend figured prominently by giving bail for the members of the Cuban Junta in this city upon the occasion of their arrest and imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail. For this act he was always kindly remembered by the Cubans resident in New York, and at the outbreak of the last Cuban war was the first New Yorker to be called upon for aid.

Mr. Townsend married in 1854 Miss Emily Hodges of Rutland, Vt., by whom he is survived. He leaves, also, three children, James B. Townsend, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, and Miss Serena Townsend.

Rev. Dr. Eustace Willoughby Speer.

The Rev. Dr. Eustace Willoughby Speer, father of Judge Emory Speer of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia, died at Athens, Ga., yesterday. He was a noted man in the Methodist Church in Georgia, and was for eight years Professor of Belles Lettres and English Literature at the State University. After his retirement from the university he studied law and was appointed by Justice Woods as Master in Chancery for the United States Courts, which position he has since held. Old age was the cause of his death.

Cornelius W. Smith.

Cornelius W. Smith, President of the New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League, died suddenly at Syracuse Saturday of heart disease, aged fifty-four years. He was a patent lawyer and was at his office at work Friday.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ELEANOR V. WHITE died at the Hotel Marie Antoinette on Saturday of Bright's disease. She was formerly Miss Eleanor Verplanck of Scarborough, N. J., and was the widow of Andrew Jud

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23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):
Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.
We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.
If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's bank statement was so much a surprise to depressionist speculators that some stock market attacks are apparently interrupted. The truth is, though, that not only were bear traders astonished by the Clearing House exhibit, but the calculations of the bull contingent were amiss. So confident had Wall Street generally been that surplus reserves were to be shown impaired that a material extension had taken place in the short interest, while prudent operators on the long side had been freely selling—all counting upon a natural reaction in quotations as the certain sequel of a bad bank statement. In some quarters the expectation was pronounced enough to induce exceedingly gruesome forecasts, there being predictions even that money market pinches of serious character must take place this week.

Thus the appearance of Clearing House figures altogether favorable was surprising to the extent of putting all the "authorities" aside. One immediate effect was to hurry some bear speculators into covering contracts; but operations of this character were relatively insignificant, hardly equal to the movement of cautious bulls buying back holdings which over bank statement nervousness they had let go. Thus the close of the week's market showed snap and vigor, and a natural consequence would seem to be continuing strength this week.

Aside from money market bugaboos, there has appeared on the surface recently no security market menace.

***

Wall Street's present short interest is larger than any average commitment of that sort has amounted to for a long time past. It extends throughout the whole market. Five out of six of the professional traders of the Stock Exchange have more or less relation to it; and one conspicuous "operator" has short contracts outstanding whose aggregate is (by his own oracles) proclaimed at tremendous figures—adulatory estimates quoting this one speculator's sales of stocks which he does not own at from 300,000 to 500,000 shares, over 50,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 50,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and 25,000 Metropolitan being in the list. These figures are not trivial; and such extraordinary short contracts are hardly safeguarded by bank statements which, instead of panning out misery, show that money market exigencies are slackened, that bank reserves increase, that ease rather than tightness is become the money market prospect.

***

A number of important railway reports are due this week, and there is probability that they will be just as significantly cheerful as has recently been the rule in every traffic showing. Railway earnings, as barometer, can induce only business confidence. More emphatic sign of good times there could not be.

THE SOUTH'S REVIVAL.

A disposition is showing in Wall Street which seems to forecast exceptional activity and strength for Southern securities, and such a manifestation is easily understood. Business news from the South is all encouraging. Many developments warrant enthusiasm.

Agricultural conditions have vastly improved. The Southern planter, big or little, has better results than at the outstart of the year were anywhere anticipated. Industrial prosperity is literally crowding. From all the towns and all the cities comes the record of commercial activity.

Not only have the Southern people been recently making money, but their good fortune has extended to the point where—according to banking authorities—larger deposits are averaged in Southern banks, with fewer current accommodation discounts than has been known in many years past. And—just as was the rule in the West two years ago—there shows an extraordinary reduction in real estate mortgages. Other signs of prosperity make a long list. The South just seems to be getting fully into actual, absolute, business ease.

Naturally the railroads of the South are benefiting. This is what Wall Street begins to appreciate. And Louisville and Nashville, the Southern Railway issues, and Norfolk and Western stocks, forge naturally to the front. One notable coincident fact, moreover, is that not only Wall Street, but European investors and speculators seem to have awaked to the opportunities for profit which such Southern securities are offering.

***

Just by way of significant illustration of the new business revival in the South stands the record of a new cotton mill erected each week—during the past year a total of fifty-nine having been established.

TWO EXAMPLES.

As one of the many signs of good times this is from The American Wool and Cotton Reporter:

"The Greensborough, Ga., 'Union' mill has just finished the installation of machinery whereby the capacity of the plant was doubled, and now right upon the heels of the announcement that the capacity is increased 100 per cent. comes another announcement that an equal amount of machinery will be added by January next, making the capacity by that date three times as great as it was four months previously. The Louise mill at Charlotte, N. C., built a couple of years ago, and increased in capacity once or more since, will now add 3,000 additional spindles and 250 more looms. This will give the mill nearly 17,000 spindles and over 500 looms."

DOWN IN KENTUCKY.

George Braden, President of the Globe Fertilizing Company of Louisville, Ky., has this to say about the present times in his State:

"In Kentucky the general business conditions are better than they have been since 1893, and in some respects they are better than they have been since I can remember.

"Manufacturers are very busy and concerns are paying better dividends than they have paid for a long time. In addition, a goodly number of new industries have sprung into existence, and there is, therefore, plenty of work at good pay for all.

"Money is easy, and we have felt no stringency whatever."

BOSTON'S PROSPERITY.

B. W. Currier of Boston, speaking of the conditions in his city, says:

"Times could not very well be much better. In the case of iron and steel, the manufacturers are so busy that they cannot promise delivery, and if they take new orders it is for away ahead.

"In the boot and shoe industry, concerning which Boston is in a position to judge, the factories are running as they never have run before, and even then it is almost impossible to meet the demand. A striking thing in this connection is that the demand for the higher class of goods is on the increase, a fact that signifies that people have money.

"In the clothing and dry goods business it is just the same—a rush of orders and a great demand for goods. In short, Boston has all the business it can take care of.

"The outlook is something phenomenal for the next year or two. There is every indication of a wonderful business activity and prosperity."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—On the Stock Exchange last week Chesapeake & Ohio rose 1⅛ points; Norfolk & Western preferred, ¾; Louisville & Nashville, ½; Northern Pacific, ½; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, ⅝; Wabash, ¼; Southern ordinary, ¼, and Denver & Rio Grande preferred, ¼. Baltimore & Ohio preferred fell ¾; Baltimore & Ohio ordinary, ½; New York Central & Hudson River, ½; Pennsylvania, ¼; New York, Ontario & Western, ¼; Central Pacific, ¼; Reading, ¼; Erie, ¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ¼.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON GOLD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Of about $10,000,000,000 worth of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America, more than one-half has been produced since 1860 and more than one-fourth since 1885. Or, to put it in other words, one-half of the gold product of the last 400 years has been produced within 40 years, and one-fourth within 15 years.

These facts regarding the gold production of the world are presented by a compilation of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics relating to the temporary suspension of gold mining in South Africa and its possible effect upon the gold supply of the world. The compilation presents the facts collated by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer and the Director of the United States Mint, which show the gold product of the world by decades and years since the discovery of America.

A casual examination of the figures of annual production shows so plainly the rapid increase during the last half of the closing century of the term under consideration as to suggest a detailed examination of the relative proportion of recent production to that of earlier periods. This examination develops the fact that of the $9,838,059,600 gold produced since 1493, $5,341,855,600, or considerably more than one-half, has been produced since 1860, and $2,540,260,400, or more than one-fourth, since 1885.

The following condensed table shows the gold product by centuries and fractions of centuries from 1493 to 1860, and by decades from 1860 to the close of 1899, adopting for the current year an estimate recently made by the Director of the Mint, but deducting from it the temporary loss likely to result from the suspension of production in the Transvaal during the closing quarter of the year. The original estimate of the Director of the Mint for the year 1899 was $350,000,000, and deducting $25,000,000 for the suspension of work in the Transvaal during the closing quarter of the year, would put the 1899 production at $325,000,000. The statement of the world's gold production for the period 1493-1899, therefore, stands as follows:

	Production.	Average Annual Production.
1493-1600	$501,640,000	$4,644,815
1601-1700	606,315,000	6,063,150
1701-1800	1,262,805,000	12,628,050
1801-1860	2,120,444,000	15,745,260
Decade 1861-1870	1,263,015,000	126,301,500
Decade 1871-1880	1,161,514,000	115,814,000
Decade 1881-1890	1,060,055,600	106,005,560
1891-1899	1,867,971,000	204,773,555
Total, 1493-1899	$9,833,059,600	

According to this table the total production for the period 1493-1899 was $4,491,204,000, and the average annual production $12,204,087. The total for the period 1861-99 is $5,341,855,600, and the average annual production $136,945,015.

An examination of the foregoing table and the average for each of the periods stated indicates the rapid increase in production during recent years. During the 368 years from 1493 to and including 1860 the average annual product was $12,204,087, and during the period 1861-99 the average annual production was $136,945,015, or more than ten times the average of the earlier period. Coming down to still later years, the period 1891-99 shows an annual average of $204,773,555 per annum, and the single year 1899, by conservative estimates, $325,000,000.

The growth in production is perhaps more clearly shown by the following statement of annual average production during certain periods: 1493-1860, $12,204,087; 1861-90, $115,796,150; 1891-99, $204,773,555; 1899, (estimated,) $325,000,000.

A statement of the amount of the gold produced in the Transvaal, and beside it another showing the amount produced in other parts of the world, gives an opportunity to determine the probable effect of the suspension of gold production in that country. The table shows that the gold production of the entire world, outside the Transvaal mines, is now double that of the entire world, including the Transvaal mines, a decade ago, and exceeds that of the entire world in any year prior to 1897, thus showing the ability of the mines of other parts of the world to furnish more than the average additions to the world's money supply that have been made in the immediate past. The table is as follows:

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

	Transvaal.	Other Parts of the World.	Total World.
1885	$29,149	$108,406,451	$108,435,600
1886	168,343	105,995,557	106,163,900
1887	821,590	104,953,310	105,774,900
1888	4,691,988	105,504,912	110,196,900
1889	7,229,264	116,259,936	123,489,200
1890	9,067,502	109,780,898	118,848,700
1891	14,182,903	116,467,097	130,650,000
1892	22,024,194	124,627,306	146,651,500
1893	26,580,415	130,914,385	157,494,800
1894	37,185,687	145,989,913	181,175,600
1895	41,562,341	157,201,259	198,763,600
1896	41,728,531	160,953,769	202,682,300
1897	55,659,861	181,844,939	237,504,800
1898	79,213,953	208,214,647	287,428,600

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Oct. 26,	1899	£33,766,717	.....
Oct. 27,	1898	31,608,431	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Oct. 26,	1899	75,615,502	£46,834,283
Oct. 27,	1898	78,656,180	49,121,149
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Oct. 26,	1899	24,098,000	12,408,000
Oct. 27,	1898	24,029,000	12,379,000
RUSSIA.			
Oct. 26,	1899	85,873,000	4,428,000
Oct. 27,	1898	100,357,000	3,668,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Oct. 26,	1899	36,918,000	12,584,000
Oct. 27,	1898	35,382,000	12,501,000
SPAIN.			
Oct. 26,	1899	13,591,000	13,776,000
Oct. 27,	1898	11,051,000	5,350,000
ITALY.			
Oct. 26,	1899	15,530,000	1,436,000
Oct. 27,	1898	14,798,000	2,234,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Oct. 26,	1899	2,895,000	5,851,000
Oct. 27,	1898	4,815,000	6,671,000
BELGIUM.			
Oct. 26,	1899	3,019,000	1,509,000
Oct. 27,	1898	2,845,000	1,422,000
Total for week		£291,294,219	£98,826,283
Total preceding week		292,520,036	98,588,685
Corresponding date last year		298,041,611	93,346,149

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Southern Railway Company announces that certain coupons on its bonds are to be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The semi-annual coupons due Nov. 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the United States Flour Milling Company will be paid at the Produce Exchange Trust Company on and after that date.

NO KNIT UNDERWEAR TRUST.

Believed that $35,000,000 Combination Has Fallen Through.

Late advices from up the State indicate that the proposed knit underwear trust, with a capital of $35,000,000, has fallen through. Col. George W. Kavanaugh, one of the largest manufacturers in the Cohoes district, was at the Hotel Imperial yesterday, and said:

"The knit underwear combination has not been perfected. I believe in trusts, if they are honestly formed, but I do not believe in a combination of a number of plants and issuing upon them bonds and preferred and common stock representing three times the actual value of the assets. The trouble with many of those who want to join the proposed combination is that, while their plants are making little or no money, they expect to be placed on the same footing as mills that are realizing big profits and receive an equal amount of stock with others.

"Now I suppose there are 2,000 persons in New York City who earn a livelihood from the wholesale knit underwear trade. They are salesmen, brokers, commission men, agents, typewriters, stenographers, clerks, and so on. Under a combination their work could be done by twenty-five persons, and that would mean a great saving. It might be all right to issue additional stock to an amount representing this saving, and distribute it pro rata. I would have no objection to that.

"Business in our line was never better, and, in spite of the recent advance in prices, orders are coming in just as freely as ever."

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CUBA.

It Rapidly Reconstructs Industries in Manicaragua Valley.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Gen. Wilson says there is no section of Cuba, laboring under the same disadvantages, which is more rapidly recovering from the effects of the war than Manicaragua Valley, which is twenty miles from the railroad and accessible only by almost impassable thoroughfares, yet is so enterprising and so rapidly being reconstructed that in two years, in his opinion, its tobacco output will surpass that of any previous year. Capital from Boston and Baltimore has transformed the district into quite an American settlement. A friend of Gen. Wilson, who visited the locality recently, after a considerable interval, said:

"I found a complete transformation. Formerly there were less than half a dozen houses standing, and the devastation of the district was heartrending. Now new houses are to be seen in every direction. Several hundred Cubans are employed, and American mules, mowing machines, and corn planters have taken the place of Cuban ploughs and oxen."

Taking into consideration the beautiful scenery, the abundance of water, the richness of the soil, and the fact that good roads are being built, Gen. Wilson says, he knows of no section that yields quicker results to labor and capital or offers a better illustration of the possibilities of American enterprise in Cuba.

THE BRONX COUNTY PLAN.

Charles M. Kaeppel Its Father Denies There Is Any Politics in It.

The proposition to form a county containing the present area of the Borough of the Bronx, introduced and discussed at last week's meeting of the North Side Board of Trade, has stirred up an unusual amount of feeling, both political and otherwise, among the citizens and property owners. Many have placed a political construction upon the plan, and say that it is nothing more than a scheme of shrewd politicians to make offices and appoint commissions with fat salaries for themselves or their followers. Charles M. Kaeppel, one of the largest real estate operators in the Borough of the Bronx, who introduced the proposition before the North Side Board of Trade, is indignant at the construction that has been placed upon the plan. He said yesterday:

"I am not a politician, or the tool of any politician. I introduced the resolution at the regular meeting of the North Side Board of Trade in good faith, and had only the welfare of the borough in mind when I did so. Politics were not considered. The residents of this borough are tired of being considered the tail end of the Manhattan kite. We have no independence. We are compelled to appeal to the authorities in Manhattan for anything we want.

"The position in which the borough now stands is anything but flattering to our residents. Of some seventy Judges in New York County not one of them is a resident of the Borough of the Bronx. Furthermore, of the city and county officials, including the Mayor, Controller, Corporation Counsel, District Attorney, Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, and the heads of the various departments, only one, namely, Commissioner McCartney, is a resident of the Bronx. What we want is the control of our own regular affairs, which would be a step toward placing us in the same position as the other boroughs of New York.

A meeting of the committee will be held this week. President of the Borough Louis F. Haffen is said to be heartily in favor of the plan.

RAMAPO SCHEME NOT YET DEAD.

Controller Coler Says the Contract May Be Forced Through.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court would decline to make permanent the injunction which has hitherto temporarily prevented the Board of Public Improvements from passing the contract with the Ramapo Water Company, which would involve the expenditure of $5,000,000 a year for water from this concern. A Tammany man was said to have declared that the Court would decide in favor of the Ramapo people, and that President Holahan and his associates in the movement to put through the contract would then go ahead with the effort to pass it.

This story was called to the attention of Controller Coler, and he said in regard to it: "I do not know what the Court will or will not do. The danger is by no means over until Holahan and Dalton publicly declare their repudiation of the scheme. It is only the part of precaution to assume that Holahan will carry out his often-declared intention of passing the Ramapo contract at the first opportunity. Holahan's friends have the votes.

"The public should remember that Commissioners Shea, Kearny, and Gibson and myself only succeeded in forcing delay by a tie vote. As the Corporation Counsel approved the contract, it is not safe to assume that he will refrain from voting when the Ramapo matter comes up again. The only thing that can happen to make the public feel secure in regard to the affair at this time is for those within whose power it is to foist this miserable contract on the city to publicly declare against it."

600 Sheep Burned, Firemen Hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—The sheep pens at the stock yards, covering an entire block, were destroyed by fire late last night, and 600 sheep were cremated. Four firemen were injured seriously by falling walls, and one, Charles Peterson, may die. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

New Music Company Incorporated.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 29.—The General Music Company of Chicago has been incorporated here to manufacture and deal in all kinds of musical instruments. Capital, $125,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.07 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06 1-16
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.06¼
Lard, prime	5.60 at
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Flour steady. Winter patents, $3.90@3.70; clears, $3.20@3.30; straights, $3.80@3.40; Spring specials, $4.10; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@70c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow, 32¾c; No. 2 oats, 23@23½c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 39@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.28@1.28½; Northwest, $1.28@1.28½; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $8.05@$8.10; lard, per 100-lb, $5.25@$5.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.75@$5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.18; clover, choice, $7.50.

COTTON.—The cotton market had a steady opening, with the active options showing a rise of 3 to 5 points, which improvement was maintained to the close. Covering by shorts and spasmodic buying for outside account, chiefly foreign, caused the advance, though behind the demand were firm cables and bullish reports from the crop centre. The bear crowd was disconcerted near the close by rumors that exporters were again taking hold in Southern spot markets after several days of idleness, with the result that prices were hardening and offers contracting.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.08	7.08	7.08	7.08@7.09
November	7.06	7.06	7.05	7.08@7.09
December	7.09	7.11	7.09	7.11@7.12
January	7.14	7.19	7.10	7.13@7.14
February	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14@7.15
March	7.15	7.16	7.13	7.15@7.16
April				7.18@7.19
May	7.16	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.21
June	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.20@7.21
July	7.18	7.20	7.17	7.20@7.21
August	7.17	7.20	7.17	7.19@7.20
September	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.88@6.90

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,500 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; middling upland, 4d. Futures opened steady, 1 point higher; closed quiet, 1 to 1½ points net higher; January-February, 3.54b; February-March, 3.53b; March-April, 3.53a; April-May, 3.53a; May-June, 3.52½b; June-July, 3.52¼b; July-August, 3.52½b; August-September, 3.50¼b; October, 3.57¼b; October-November, 3.57½b; November-December, 3.56b; December-January, 3.55b.

WOOL.—LONDON, Oct. 28.—There have been fair inquiries for wool during the week and speculative buying is increasing. Fair-sized lots of merinos have been sold since Thursday at prices ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. above the last series. The arrivals to date for the next series amount to 51,251 bales, including 11,500 bales forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 2,460 bales; Queensland, 219 bales; Melbourne, 1,683 bales; South Australia, 461 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,140 bales; Russorai, 708 bales; Russia, 558 bales; Marseilles, 444 bales; elsewhere, 164 bales.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	75¾	75 15-16	74 15-16	75
May	78 9-16	78 11-16	78 7-16	78¼
Corn—				
December	..	..	..	39⅞
May	..	..	..	38¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	70¾	70¾	69 13-16	70
May	73¾	73⅞	73½	73½
Corn—				
October	..	..	..	31½
December	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝
May	32⅞	32 15-16	32¾	32⅞
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	22¾
December	22 13-16	22¾	22 13-16	22¾
May	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market for wheat opened ⅛c to lower and continued to decline under indications of larger receipts, with weather favorable and Liverpool cables reporting a further decline of ¼d. The market opened on the basis of 75¼c for December, and sold off to 74 15-16c, closing at 75c. Business was very slack and almost entirely on local account, with the market finally ¼@⅝c lower, as compared with the previous day's closing prices. May contracts showing considerable decline. The market for cash wheat closed dull and easier. Sales of futures, 875,000 bushels; spot sales, 40,000 bushels. On the curb December ranged from 74 13-16c to 75c asked, closing at 75c asked at 1 o'clock.

DULUTH, Oct. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67½c; October, 67½c; December, 67½c; May, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; No. 3 Spring, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—Weather easier; No. 1 Northern, 70@70¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67@68c. Rye easier; No. 1, 57¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 46¾@47c; sample, 39@45c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, October, 66¾c; December, 66¾@66½c; May, 70c. On track: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 40¾c, elevator; 41¼c, delivered, and 41¾c, free on board, afloat. On the curb December ranged from 39⅞c nominal to 39¾c bid, closing 39¾c bid at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 mixed closed 28¾c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28¼@30c; track white, 30½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; State rye, 62@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; extra No. 2 Winter, no grade, $18.75@$18.90 per ton, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.35@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried $2.30@2.35 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 80@82c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.75@$17.50; sacks, spot, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $16.50@$18.50, latter white; fine, $16.50; middlings, $17@$19; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.50, bulk; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.75@$12; short clear $10.25@$12. BEEF—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India Mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23@$24.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 6c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, Western greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—$5.60; city lard quoted, $5.30@$5.35; refined lard, South American, $6.50; continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound quiet; quoted: city, 5¾c; Western, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Closing—Beef, extra India mess, 77s 6d; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork, prime mess Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 l

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS, FINE DIAMONDS, Watches. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, defendants.

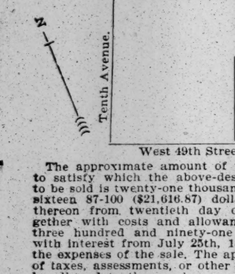
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-first day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, bein gthe rear of Lot Number 188 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. —Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one (3991.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eleven hundred and fifty-seven 12-100 ($1,157.12-100) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WEBB, Treasurer, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER KLINKOWSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, now known and designated by the street number 360 Tenth Avenue, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue distant sixty-two feet nine inches southerly from the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, which point is at the centre of a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot next north ther-of; running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue eighteen feet eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre line of another party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next south thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said avenue eighteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

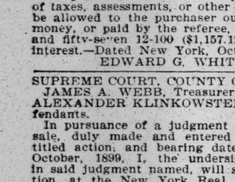
Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

GOODWIN, THOMPSON & VANDERPOEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 360 Tenth Avenue:

Thirty-first Street.



Thirtieth Street.

The approximate amount of the second mortgage lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, together with costs and allowances included in the decree, is $8,411.37, with interest thereon from October 23, 1899, and also the expenses of the sale. The amount of the first mortgage lien or charge upon said premises is $10,000, with interest thereon from April 1, 1899, at five per cent., and premises will be sold subject thereto.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee therefrom, is approximately the sum of $261.23.

Dated New York, October 26, 1899.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER J. HUNT against PATRICK COSGRIFF, Winifred Dyer and Michael Dyer, her husband; Winifred Cosgriff, Margaret Latus and Philip Latus, her husband; Kate Cosgriff, Bridget Cosgriff, Ann Lucas and Edward Lucas, her husband; Catherine Barry, Martin Duffy and Ellen Duffy, his wife; Thomas Muldoon, Martin Muldoon, Mary Ellen Muldoon, Martin Flanagan and Josephine Flanagan, his wife; Michael Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife; Mary Hunt, Patrick Hunt, Mary A. Hicks, Mary A. Hodge and Robert T. Hodge, her husband; Peter Howden, Catherine Howden, Winifred Howden, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, Mary C. Hunt, the wife of the plaintiff; Peter J. Hunt, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John G. Cosgriff, deceased; Maria Cosgriff, (if unmarried and living,) if married, and John Doe, her husband, (the name John Doe being fictitious, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and if the said Maria Cosgriff be dead, her unknown legal representatives and unknown heirs; Mary Ann Eardley and John A. Eardley, her husband; John Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife, and Ann Silcock.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above entitled action by order of this court, made and entered herein and dated the third day of October, 1899, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 14th day of December, 1899, at my office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Room No. 25 to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due thereupon, or by reason thereof. The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point two hundred and thirty feet westerly from the southwest corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets, and running thence southerly along the property late of Duncan Kennedy ninety-five feet; thence running westerly on a line parallel to Bank Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly to Bank Street, at aforesaid, ninety-five feet, and thence running easterly on the southerly side of Bank Street aforesaid twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded as follows; Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of the Third Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet and five inches partly through a party wall to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through another party wall one hundred and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

o30-1aw6wM

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Gregory-Taylor Company.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1899.

TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

by WM. H. TAYLOR, President.

s25-1aw6wM.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE LEAKE AND WATTS' ORPHAN HOUSE in the City of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH McFARLAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 17th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 10th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet westerly from the corner formed by the said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the westerly side of the Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through a party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises next easterly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet five inches to the centre line of the block between West One Hundred and Sixteenth and West One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one (21) feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue and partly through another party wall erected partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on these next westerly adjoining, one hundred (100) feet five inches to said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-one (21) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

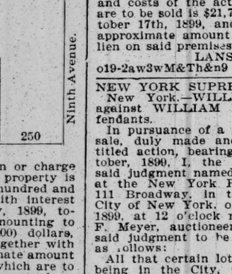
Dated the 18th day of October 1899.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.

JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 80-82 William St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

No. 26 West 116th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charges and costs of the action for which said premises are to be sold is $21,709.48, with interest from October 19th, 1899, and expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of taxes, &c., which are a lien on said premises, is $745.96.

LANSING W. WALSH, Referee.

o19-2aw3wM&Th&n9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. LYONS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. BARD and others, defendants.

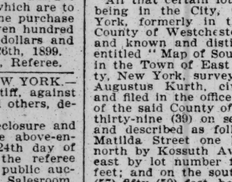
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, formerly in the Town of East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of South Washingtonville, situated in the Town of East Chester, Westchester County, New York, surveyed and laid out into lots by Augustus Hoyt, civil engineer and surveyor, and filed in the office of the Clerk (now Register) of the said County of Westchester by the number thirty-nine (39) on said map, and being bounded and described as follows: On the west side of Matilda Street one hundred (100) feet; on the north by Kossuth Avenue fifty (50) feet; on the east by lot number forty (40) one hundred (100) feet; and on the south by lot number fifty-seven (57) fifty (50) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, October 16, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

J. MORTIMER BELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of said property. It has no street number.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,134.41, with interest thereon from October 14, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $166.82, with interest from October 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and sales for taxes subject to which said property is to be sold, is $304.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

o16-2aw3wM&W&n8

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER J. HUNT against PATRICK COSGRIFF, Winifred Dyer, and Michael Dyer, her husband; Winifred Cosgriff, Margaret Latus and Philip Latus, her husband; Kate Cosgriff, Bridget Cosgriff, Ann Lucas and Edward Lucas, her husband; Catherine Barry, Martin Duffy and Ellen Duffy, his wife; Thomas Muldoon, Martin Muldoon, Mary Ellen Muldoon, Martin Flanagan and Josephine Flanagan, his wife; Michael Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife; Mary Hunt, Patrick Hunt, Mary A. Hicks, Mary A. Hodge and Robert T. Hodge, her husband; Peter Howden, Catherine Howden, Winifred Howden, the Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society, Mary C. Hunt, the wife of the plaintiff; Peter J. Hunt, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John G. Cosgriff, deceased; Maria Cosgriff, (if unmarried and living,) if married, and John Doe, her husband, (the name John Doe being fictitious, his real name being unknown to plaintiff,) and if the said Maria Cosgriff be dead, her unknown legal representatives and unknown heirs; Mary Ann Eardley and John A. Eardley, her husband; John Hunt and Bridget Hunt, his wife, and Ann Silcock.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action, by order of this court, made and entered herein and dated the third day of October, 1899, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 14th day of December, 1899, at my office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Room No. 25 to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due thereupon, or by reason thereof. The premises are described in the complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, now known and designated by the street number 360 Tenth Avenue, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Tenth Avenue distant sixty-two feet nine inches southerly from the southerly side of Thirty-first Street, which point is at the centre of a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot next north ther-of; running thence easterly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre of said party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue eighteen feet eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street and for part of the distance through the centre line of another party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and the lot next south thereof one hundred feet to the easterly side of Tenth Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of said avenue eighteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

o30-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM E. THORN, plaintiff, against JULIA LAW and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

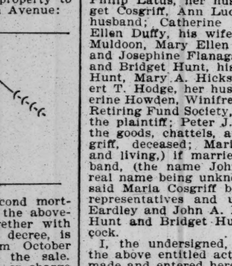
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and which upon the premises directed by said judgment to be day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, a certain map entitled "Map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, known as North Marble Hill," dated New York, February 17th, 1892, Rudolph Rosa, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York October 18, 1892, as map number 738A, is distinguished as lot number one hundred and ninety-three (193.) Said lot being twenty-five (25) feet front and rear by one hundred (100) feet in depth on each side.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

ARTHUR J. BURNS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Yonkers, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 193 on said map.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,750.79, with interest thereon from October 19th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.87, with interest from October 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $208.95, and interest.

Dated New York October 25th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN, plaintiff, against JAMES BROWN POTTER, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Maria H. Tod; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Elizabeth M. Cary; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for the benefit of Sarah Benedict Brown; Sarah Benedict Brown, George Hunter Brown, James Brown Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Cranston Potter, Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter, (the younger,) Grace D. Nicoll and Benjamin Nicoll, her husband; James Brown Lord and Mary Townsend Lord, his wife; Elsie Brown Lord, William Brown Lord, James Brown Potter, George Hunter Brown, Junior; Daniel Wheeler Brown, Murray Syng Brown, William Adams Brown, Eliza Coe Moore, Mary M. Brown, James Crosby Brown, Thatcher Thayer Brown, May Brightman Brown, Anne Urquhart Potter, Courtland Nicoll, Elsie Nicoll, James Couper Lord, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Evelyn Brown, Ursula Walcott Brown, John Crosby Brown, Junior; William Adams Brown, Junior; Dorothea Moore, John Crosby Brown Moore, Mary Elizabeth Brown, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary Louisa Potter, deceased, and Crosby Brown, William Adams Brown, and James Crosby Brown, as original and substituted trustees of the trust created by the Twelfth Article of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Brown, and Adele Quartley Brown, defendants.

I, Charles A. Runk, duly appointed referee by order of this court dated the 19th day of October, 1899, and entered herein on the 20th day of October, 1899, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who, at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, and which is hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 6th day of December, 1899, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at my office, No. 31 Nassau Stree, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The said premises are described as follows:

First. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street in said city, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, running thence easterly along said southerly line of Wall Street 57 feet 8 inches, to land formerly of The American Insurance Company; thence southwesterly along said land formerly of The American Insurance Company 91 feet 7 inch, to land formerly of Anson Blake; thence westerly along said land formerly of Anson Blake, 7 feet 5 inches; thence in a northwardly direction 1 foot 2 inches to a point in the southerly line of the southerly wall of the building on the premises hereby described distant 5 inches westwardly from the southeasterly corner of the said building; thence westwardly along said southerly line of said southerly wall 4 feet 10½ inches to a point; thence westwardly still along said southerly line 4 feet 11 inches; thence northwardly 4 inches to the middle line of a certain old party wall; thence westwardly and partly through said party wall 35 feet 2 inches to the easterly line of Hanover Street, and thence northwardly along said easterly line of Hanover Street 127 feet 3 inches to the said corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the said easterly line of Hanover Street, the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said James Brown by two certain deeds, one thereof dated April 24, 1843, made by Maurice Rower and Catharine Louisa, his wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 440 of Conveyances, page 99, October 10th, 1843, and the other thereof dated April 18, 1864, made by George D. Post and others, as executors of the last will and testament of Allison Post, deceased, recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 807 of Conveyances, page 588, May 27, 1864.

Subject to the restrictions contained in a deed made by The American Insurance Company to Joel Post dated February 6th, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 350 of Conveyances, page 145, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between James Brown and Joseph Sampson, dated May 31st, 1864, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,262 of Conveyances, page 385, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Adele de Talleyrand Perigord Duchesse de Dino and James M. Brown and others, as trustees of Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord, under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated July 31, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,290 of Conveyances, page 200, March 6, 1890.

Together with also with the privileges and subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement between Joel Post and Anson Blake, dated May 5, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 350 of Cons., page 100, May 7th, 1830, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between John B. Lyneh and others and James M. Brown and others, as trustees for Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2,262 of Cons., page 381, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Agnes Lynch and James M. Brown and others, as such trustees, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Sec. 1, Liber 2 of Cons., page 240, February 21st, 1891.

Second. All that certain block, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of East 13th Street and Avenue D, running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Avenue D to the southerly line of East 14th Street; thence eastwardly along said southerly line of East 14th Street to the easterly line of Tompkins Street; thence southwardly along said easterly line of Tompkins Street to the northerly line of East 13th Street; thence westwardly along said northerly line of East 13th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all rights to wharfage, cranage, use of slips and piers appertaining to the said premises.

And said James Brown also died seized of all lands lying between East 13th Street, East 14th Street, Tompkins Street and Avenue D, together with a certain right, title, and interest in and to all the lands under water lying eastward of Tompkins Street between continuations of East 13th and East 14th Streets and the exterior boundary line of the lands under water conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by the Commissioner of the Land Office, by grant dated September 22, 1871.

Subject to certain covenants contained in a grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 447 of Conveyances, page 398.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Referee.

o23-1aw6wM&d4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Ruel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and one feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

o30-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN CROSBY BROWN, plaintiff, against JAMES BROWN POTTER, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Maria H. Tod; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Elizabeth M. Cary; James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as trustees under the Third Article of the will of Mary Louisa Potter for Bertha Howard Potter; Maria H. Tod, Elizabeth M. Cary, Grace Howard Potter, Bertha Howard Potter, Guy Fairfax Cary, Howard Potter Cary, John Crosby Brown, James Brown Potter, and William Brown Lord, as original and substituted trustees of the trusts created by the Eleventh and Twelfth Articles of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Sarah Benedict Brown; Sarah Benedict Brown, George Hunter Brown, James Brown Potter, Ashton Howard Potter, Bertha Cranston Potter, Mary Louisa Potter, Grace Howard Potter, (the younger,) Grace D. Nicoll and Benjamin Nicoll, her husband; James Brown Lord and Mary Townsend Lord, his wife; Elsie Brown Lord, William Brown Lord, James Brown Potter, George Hunter Brown, Junior; Daniel Wheeler Brown, Murray Syng Brown, William Adams Brown, Eliza Coe Moore, Mary M. Brown, James Crosby Brown, Thatcher Thayer Brown, May Brightman Brown, Anne Urquhart Potter, Courtland Nicoll, Elsie Nicoll, James Couper Lord, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Evelyn Brown, Ursula Walcott Brown, John Crosby Brown, Junior; William Adams Brown, Junior; Dorothea Moore, John Crosby Brown Moore, Mary Elizabeth Brown, James Brown Potter, Clarence Cary, and John Kennedy Tod, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary Louisa Potter, deceased, and Crosby Brown, William Adams Brown, and James Crosby Brown, as original and substituted trustees of the trust created by the Twelfth Article of the will of James Brown for the benefit of Mary Elizabeth Brown, and Adele Quartley Brown, defendants.

I, Charles A. Runk, duly appointed referee by order of this court dated the 19th day of October, 1899, and entered herein on the 20th day of October, 1899, do hereby require each person not a party to this action who, at the date of the said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, and which is hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 6th day of December, 1899, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at my office, No. 31 Nassau Stree, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The said premises are described as follows:

First. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known as Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street in said city, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the easterly line of Hanover Street, running thence easterly along said southerly line of Wall Street 57 feet 8 inches, to land formerly of The American Insurance Company; thence southwesterly along said land formerly of The American Insurance Company 91 feet 7 inch, to land formerly of Anson Blake; thence westerly along said land formerly of Anson Blake, 7 feet 5 inches; thence in a northwardly direction 1 foot 2 inches to a point in the southerly line of the southerly wall of the building on the premises hereby described distant 5 inches westwardly from the southeasterly corner of the said building; thence westwardly along said southerly line of said southerly wall 4 feet 10½ inches to a point; thence westwardly still along said southerly line 4 feet 11 inches; thence northwardly 4 inches to the middle line of a certain old party wall; thence westwardly and partly through said party wall 35 feet 2 inches to the easterly line of Hanover Street, and thence northwardly along said easterly line of Hanover Street 127 feet 3 inches to the said corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Wall Street with the said easterly line of Hanover Street, the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said James Brown by two certain deeds, one thereof dated April 24, 1843, made by Maurice Rower and Catharine Louisa, his wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 440 of Conveyances, page 99, October 10th, 1843, and the other thereof dated April 18, 1864, made by George D. Post and others, as executors of the last will and testament of Allison Post, deceased, recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 807 of Conveyances, page 588, May 27, 1864.

Subject to the restrictions contained in a deed made by The American Insurance Company to Joel Post dated February 6th, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 350 of Conveyances, page 145, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between James Brown and Joseph Sampson, dated May 31st, 1864, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,262 of Conveyances, page 385, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Adele de Talleyrand Perigord Duchesse de Dino and James M. Brown and others, as trustees of Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord, under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated July 31, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2,290 of Conveyances, page 200, March 6, 1890.

Together with also with the privileges and subject to the restrictions contained in an agreement between Joel Post and Anson Blake, dated May 5, 1830, and recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 350 of Cons., page 100, May 7th, 1830, as the same have been modified by two subsequent agreements, one thereof between John B. Lyneh and others and James M. Brown and others, as trustees for Sarah B. Brown and also of Margaretta Hunter Lord under the will of James Brown, deceased, and others, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2,262 of Cons., page 381, January 17, 1890, and the other thereof between Agnes Lynch and James M. Brown and others, as such trustees, dated August 3, 1889, and recorded in said Register's office in Sec. 1, Liber 2 of Cons., page 240, February 21st, 1891.

Second. All that certain block, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of East 13th Street and Avenue D, running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Avenue D to the southerly line of East 14th Street; thence eastwardly along said southerly line of East 14th Street to the easterly line of Tompkins Street; thence southwardly along said easterly line of Tompkins Street to the northerly line of East 13th Street; thence westwardly along said northerly line of East 13th Street to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all rights to wharfage, cranage, use of slips and piers appertaining to the said premises.

And said James Brown also died seized of all lands lying between East 13th Street, East 14th Street, Tompkins Street and Avenue D, together with a certain right, title, and interest in and to all the lands under water lying eastward of Tompkins Street between continuations of East 13th and East 14th Streets and the exterior boundary line of the lands under water conveyed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by the Commissioner of the Land Office, by grant dated September 22, 1871.

Subject to certain covenants contained in a grant from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 447 of Conveyances, page 398.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Referee.

o23-1aw6wM&d4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMOND R. SMITH, as executor and trustee of the estate of Ruel Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY C. MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, and the building thereon, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet, one and three-eighths inches; thence northwesterly to a point distant two hundred and one feet westerly from westerly line of First Avenue, and ninety-eight feet and two and one-half inches southerly from the southerly line of Thirty-eighth Street; thence northerly, again parallel with First Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet, two and one-half inches to the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 30th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

o30-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HENRY LEMBECK, Plaintiff, against METROPOLITAN BUILDING COMPANY, Defendant.

In pursuance of the final judgment made and entered in this action, bearing date August 14, 1899, and of an order duly made and entered therein bearing date the 21st day of August, 1899, we, the undersigned, receivers in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidders, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and order to be sold, which are described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of 114th Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence easterly 175 feet, thence northerly 100.11 feet, thence westerly 100 feet, and southerly 25.3 feet, westerly 75 feet to Lenox Avenue, thence south 75.8 feet to the point of beginning, said premises being known as No. 84 Lenox Avenue, and Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 114th Street, (old Nos. 65, 67, 69, 71,) 84 Lenox Avenue, subject to a mortgage of $80,000, 4% interest from Oct. 6, 1899; also mortgage of $4,000, 6% interest from May 30, 1899; also a mortgage of $11,000, 6% interest from July 13, 1899. 61 West 114th Street, subject to

FELIX ADLER ON DREYFUS

Lessons Drawn from the Case and Its Final Outcome.

POWER OF WORLD SENTIMENT

Isolation of National Wrongdoing No Longer Possible—Evil of Race Prejudice.

Dr. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday morning, on "The Lessons of the Dreyfus Case." He began his discourse with a recital of the circumstances attending the second conviction of Dreyfus. "The burst of indignant protest which circled round the world was a very real thing," he said. "The threat of boycotting the exposition touched France in a vulnerable point, and it would unquestionably have been carried out if Dreyfus had not been pardoned.

"This universal interest in the matter shows that the world is taking a new view of such things. The complete isolation of national wrongdoing is no longer possible, as it was of old. When flagrant wrong is being committed—so flagrant as to be an offense to the moral sense of the world—people outside of the country most directly affected do not hesitate to take sides, and even make it their business to voice their protest in such a way as to insure its being heard. This universal interest and frank, unhesitating protest is something new in the world, and it is the first, most obvious lesson to be drawn from the Dreyfus case."

Dr. Adler next took up the French view of the case as affecting the army and tried to look at the matter from the viewpoint of the average Frenchman. To do this, he said, it was not sufficient to look at the army merely as a part of the forces that are used to maintain order. He continued:

"It is impossible for us here to look upon our army as almost every Frenchman looks upon the French Army. To the ordinary American the army is a sort of indefinite force which is on the frontier looking after the Indians or in the Far East fighting the Filipinos—that is, it is something far away, something that we read of sometimes in the newspapers. The army is not in our thoughts all the time. It is not the avenue through which ambitious young men are most likely to seek advancement. But in France the army is everything. The French have not yet got over thinking of their 'revanche,' and the army is in their minds all the time, and the army is in their Government which has enlisted their hearty admiration. It is upon their army that they build up their national self-respect.

"To hold that Dreyfus was innocent was, therefore, from the circumstances of the case, to shatter the national idol. The French people were, in fact, psychologically inhibited from believing Dreyfus innocent. But the facts kept piling up which absolutely proved his innocence—facts so clear they could not be escaped. Then a stage was reached in which defenders of the army said that, no matter whether Dreyfus was guilty or innocent, he must remain on Devil's Island. That is the second striking feature in the case which compels attention. The interest of one man, it was urged, must give way before the interest of the nation. In this way the continued imprisonment of Dreyfus was justified.

"But still the whole world outside of France kept insisting that justice must be done. And it is a fact that the surest sign of national decay is the downfall of the pure administration of justice. Note the difference between the corrupt despotisms of the Orient and the administration of justice in British colonies.

"The third point which I wish to emphasize is the matter of race prejudice. If not the controlling factor, it has certainly been a very important element. And it is peculiarly sad that this should have been the case in France, which first of all the European powers genuinely emancipated the Jews. And how the Jews have loved France! Behold Dreyfus, even in the moment of his degradation, when his fellow-officers spurned him like a dog, crying out 'Vive la France!' Germany has always reserved the right to ill-treat the Jews, and in Russia the Jews are not alone in being persecuted, but in France the Jews had expected better things.

"Yet I do not wish to deny that much may be said for the cause of those who proclaim themselves 'Nationalists.' The essential genius of a people is generally shown to best advantage when it is in accord with the ancient characteristics of the race. Some peoples of mixed blood are strong, as, for instance the English people. But the predominant race element should undoubtedly direct the affairs of a country, and a minority race should not try to be unduly conspicuous. But this race prejudice is a child of hell. It attacks private character, it robs of moral personality, it inflicts the last insult, it deprives its victim of social position.

"It is not likely that there was a regular conspiracy against Dreyfus in the beginning, but affe suspicion had been aroused the real conspirators looked around for some one upon whom they could fasten the blame. Perhaps it was a chance resemblance of his handwriting to that in the bordereau, although that has been disputed by some experts, but the most that was ever proved against him amounted to nothing more than that he at least might have done it. Then it was that, when the charge had once been made, it lodged so tenaciously? It was because Dreyfus was only a Jew. Being a Jew, it might be taken for granted that he was that sort of a man.

"Nothing is more impervious to proof or logic than prejudice. Race prejudice—prejudgment—in nine cases out of ten is inaccurate. You would not judge of a flower or a geological specimen that way, and yet you will show less consideration to a human being. This Dreyfus case is an object lesson to the world of what race prejudice can do. I wonder how many people there were in this country who, when they first heard of the Dreyfus case, said, 'He's probably guilty because he's a Jew.'

"And now the point comes up, who is the real hero of this case? Some say Picquart, because he sacrificed his career as a soldier for the sake of securing justice to a man whom he did not know. Some say Zola, who endured obloquy and the risk of physical violence, while others give most credit to that great champion of Dreyfus, who, although the first to enlist in the cause, died just before the prisoner's release. But for my part, I admit that to my mind the hero of the Dreyfus case is Dreyfus. To be sure, he only suffered, but how he suffered, what fortitude he displayed in fighting off madness and suicide, never giving up his determination to remove the disgrace from his wife and children! And now the whole world holds him innocent, so that we have as a last lesson the force of justice."

MAY TRY PROF. McGIFFERT.

His Views Will Be Reported to the Presbytery for Action.

Failure has met the efforts of the committee appointed by the New York Presbytery to induce Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Seminary quietly to resign from the Presbyterian ministry. At the final meeting of the committee it was decided so to report to the Presbytery at its next meeting, on Nov. 13. The opinion in Presbyterian circles is general that, with the decision of Prof. McGiffert not to withdraw, the trial of another Union Seminary professor for heresy will be difficult to avoid.

The committee will report to the Presbytery that Prof. McGiffert's views are not in accord with cardinal doctrines of the Church, and will recommend that the Presbytery refer the case to the General Assembly of next May for more definite instructions. It is not certain that the Presbytery will accept the recommendation of its committee to refer the case back to the General Assembly, as it is quite within its power to order a trial of Prof. McGiffert on its own responsibility. Presbyterian opinion is general, however, that for the Presbytery to proceed at once with a trial would invite criticism. Prof. McGiffert and the members of the committee refuse to discuss the controversy for publication.

West Farms Presbyterian Church.

At the West Farms Presbyterian Church, Samuel Street and Vyse Avenue, there was a triple celebration yesterday, the occasion being the eighty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the church in 1814, the eighty-fourth anniversary of the erection of the church edifice in 1815, and the fourteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Charles Payson Mallory. Elder James S. Bolton announced that Charles Bathgate Beok had given $100,000 for the erection of a new stone edifice, on which work will be commenced in the Spring.

HOW TO TREAT YOUR HUSBAND.

The Rev. John L. Scudder Warns Women Against Flirting, Scolding, and Other Faults.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, last night delivered his sixth discourse on "Marriage Bells." It was entitled "How to Treat Your Husband." Mr. Scudder said in part:

"There are some disagreeable women in the world, and not a few of them are married. The first set I shall mention make no end of trouble. They are charming creatures, handsome, affable, amiable, but they do not confine their love to their own husbands. A flirting wife breeds jealousy and suspicion in the home. Wrangles and estrangement are apt to follow. When women marry they should sacrifice their fondness for other men's company, and not lay themselves open to misinterpretations. There is a certain matronly dignity which every married woman should observe. She cannot be so free and frivolous as she used to be in her ante-marital days.

"Another class who make trouble in the home are the women who are always bound to have their own way. There is no need of purgatorial fire for the man who is wedded to one of these autocrats; he gets enough torment in this life. Sometimes the mother-in-law comes in to assist the wife, and takes a hand in running the family. As a rule, she had better live in her own house and attend to her own affairs.

"This question of rulership should never come up between husband and wife. Mutual love should lead to mutual compromise. If, however, a woman attempts to lord it over her husband, she will usually be vanquished, for man has superior strength, and generally carries the pocket-book. As a rule, a wife can run her husband if she has tact and never attempts to drive him. The wife should never say, 'You must.'

"Another characteristic of an ideal wife is her ability to keep her temper and control her tongue. A cross, cantankerous wife is worse than your strong-minded woman, for she keeps up a running fire of irritating language. She is always giving her husband a piece of her mind. Scolding wives live long and die hard. They possess wonderful vitality and exuberance of speech. I pity the henpecked man whose wife is always telling him he is not worth the salt in his bread, and that husbands like him ought to be tied up in bundles like asparagus and sold at 10 cents a bunch.

"There are several ways of holding a husband after you have caught him. One is to take the same interest in him and show him the same courtesy you did before you were married. Many women lapse into a state of careless inattention. Some care more for their houses than their husbands. Formerly they used to rush to the door and kiss them when they entered; now they merely lean over the stairs and say, 'Henry, wipe your feet.'

"Another way to hold your husband is to be careful about your personal appearance and make your home attractive. Slovenly wives who allow time and disorder to reign at home simply put a premium on desertion. There is a casual connection between dirt and drunkenness, between bad cooking and carousals. If a man cannot get something good to eat at home, he will often get something to drink around the corner. A man's stomach is one of his weak points, and no wife can afford to neglect it. Pay attention to that organ, and you solve many matrimonial problems.

"Another way to hold your husband is to make allowances for his little imperfections. He will smoke in the house, and read the newspaper when you want to talk to him; he will go about in his shirt sleeves, and leave his clothes around the room, but never mind these trifles; they are only spots on the sun. Be patient, and if you ever fall into a wrangle, be the first one to make up. Never let the sun go down on your wrath."

The topic next Sunday will be "Bringing Up the Baby."

BROOKLYN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Lithuanian Roman Catholic Congregation in Its New Home.

The congregation of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church of Our Mary Queen of the Angels dedicated its new church edifice at South Fourth and Roebling Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The building which it now occupies has been at different times occupied by the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and by the United Presbyterian Congregation.

The dedication services were largely attended. The celebrant of the first mass was the Rev. George Wundell, Chancellor of the diocese, and the Rev. Bartholomew Zinndzus of Elizabethport, was the deacon. Addresses were made in English by Bishop McDonnell, and in Lithuanian by the Rev. Joseph Kudyska.

The church is the only one of its kind in this part of the State, and its pastor is the Rev. A. M. Milukas. The congregation ten years ago met in a basement on North Tenth Street, at which time its priest was the Rev. Mathias Yodyzus, who was afterward deposed by the late Bishop Loughlin for misconduct.

DR. JOHN HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. Dr. Sneed of St. Louis May be Chosen by the Church.

After the services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning the committee delegated by the congregation to select a successor to the Rev. Dr. John Hall held a meeting to discuss the matter. After the meeting broke up H. Edwards Rowland, the Chairman of the committee, said: "We discussed the successorship, but came to no decision. Our meeting was adjourned until next Sunday at the same hour, but we do not know yet when we will be able to make the announcement."

Since the declination of the Rev. Alexander Connell of London various factions have arisen in the church, and even in the committee. While in most quarters the declination of Mr. Connell was considered final, it is believed the committee, urged on by some of the more prominent church members, have yet strong hopes of finally securing him for their permanent guide and counsellor. Mr. Connell is the only minister among all those who have appeared before the congregation on whom the seal of universal approval has yet been set.

Three other clergymen—one from England, one from Scotland, and one in St. Louis—are being talked over, with a possibility of a surprise in the name of one of two clergymen not heretofore mentioned, but who may be considered in the way of "dark horses." The committee, it was said, has practically decided to drop the name of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of New Court Congregational Church of London. The ministers to whom the Pulpit Committee has narrowed its scope of selection are the Rev. William Watson of Birkenhead, England, the Rev. Dr. N. Audley Ross of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and the Rev. Dr. Sneed, pastor of the Compton Street Presbyterian Church, St. Louis.

A member of the Board of Trustees seems to consider that the Rev. Dr. Sneed's chances for selection are at present foremost. He went on to say that if the committee, influenced by the more powerful church members, found they could not satisfactorily settle upon any of these, and the Rev. Mr. Connell is not available, one of the "dark horses" might be chosen. These are the Rev. Dr. Purvis of Princeton, and the Rev. Dr. Babcock of Baltimore.

Dedication of St. Agnes's Church.

Fire-damaged St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street, last December, to such an extent that the structure had to be nearly rebuilt at a cost of $50,000. Yesterday the restored edifice was dedicated and blessed. Archbishop Corrigan was present, and conducted the high pontifical mass. Among the other church dignitaries present were Bishop McFaul of Trenton, Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, Bishop Burke of Albany, and Bishop Ludden of Syracuse. The Rev. Father Mealey A. Brann, pastor of the church, announced that no debt had been incurred in rebuilding the church, but asked for contributions to pay for the new organ, which cost $20,000.

John Street Church Anniversary.

The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its one hundred and thirty-first anniversary yesterday. Prof. M. B. Chapman of Boston University preached in the morning. In the afternoon there was a platform meeting, at which the speakers were the Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, Secretary of the New York Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelley, editor of The Methodist Review, preached the sermon.

She stuck a hat on her boy's head, examined it critically, then said, "It looks queer, doesn't it, but I guess I'll get used to it."

One advantage in trading here (which applies to shoes, suits, overcoats or furnishings, equally as well as to hats, for man or boy) is that if you don't get used to a thing, you have the privilege of bringing it back.

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PAY HOMAGE TO GEN. HENRY

Troops Escort the Dead Soldier's Body Through the Streets.

BRIEF SERVICES AT THE HOUSE

Strident Blast of a Bugle Interrupts the Clergyman's Words—Borne to the National Capital.

Amid the military pomp and circumstance that he loved so well, the strains of sweet and solemn dirges played by the clear-toned brasses of three martial bands, and the gloom of darkening skies, from which rain poured in intermittent showers, the body of Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, the first American Governor General of Puerto Rico, was borne through the city yesterday between hushed, respectful crowds of citizens on its way to its final resting place in Arlington Cemetery, at Washington. It was an imposing spectacle, well calculated to impress, as it did, all who beheld it, the supreme tribute of a mighty city to a warrior who had served the Nation faithfully and well.

The body lay all the morning in a casket covered with black cloth and with silver mountings, in the parlor of Gen. Henry's home, at 139 Madison Avenue. The plate bore the simple inscription:

GENERAL GUY V. HENRY,
United States Army.
Died
Oct. 27, 1899,
Age 60 years.

Upon the coffin, which was partly covered with the National flag, tributes of beautiful flowers were heaped, and at the foot of the bier sloped in a bank of red and white and green to the floor. The mantel was also banked with blossoms, forming a floral altar, as it were, beside the bier. Only relatives and intimate friends were admitted to the funeral services, which were held at the house and were very brief. They were conducted by the Rev. John Huske, assistant rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, who was robed in his white surplice. The members of the family present were Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Mrs. J .H. Benton, daughter, and W. Seton Henry, son of the deceased. Two other sons were unable to be present—Guy V. Henry, Jr., who is on his way to the Philippines, and T. Lloyd Henry, who is in the West, but is expected to reach Washington in time for the funeral there.

Others in the gathering included the official pall bearers, Col. John J. Rogers, Fifth Artillery; Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Col. Carle A. Woodruff, Seventh Artillery; Lieut. Col. John A. Myrick, Second Artillery; Major J. B. Burbank, Fifth Artillery; Capt. B. K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. T. B. Mott, aide de camp of Gen. Merritt, representing the commander of the Department of the East, and Lieut. Peter Traub, who was an aide de camp of Gen. Henry and was in charge of the funeral arrangements; honorary pall bearers, Gen. A. S. Webb, Col. D. Appleton, Major Asel Ames, who was a member of Gen. Henry's staff in Puerto Rico; Major Francis H. Hills, who was Chief Civil Engineer of the Department of Puerto Rico; Dr. Herbert Shaw, G. K. Harroun, W. R. Corwine, and Henry Harrison Lewis, Gen. Henry's literary executor; also Col. W. C. Church, Col. A. Patterson, Major Grugan, and Major Warner.

At 11 o'clock, while the mourners stood around the coffin, the clergyman read a portion of the burial service. The service was marked by a striking and impressive incident. After the solemn reminder of the nothingness and uncertainty of one's mundane existence, the hopeful promise of a life to come was being given, and as the minister uttered the words "the dead shall rise" the strident blast of a bugle blown just outside the window broke the stillness, interrupted the minister, and blared its echoing order to the troops massed far up and down the avenue. There was no music in the house. That was to come afterward. But the minister concluded the service by reciting, amid half-suppressed sobs, the hymn, "Brief life is here our portion." Then, after the assembly had taken a last look at the dead soldier's face, eight Sergeants of artillery from Governor's Island shouldered the coffin and bore it to the gun carriage waiting without.

Meanwhile Wendel's Second Battery and the Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, and Seventh Regiments, in full uniform, had formed along the avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Madison Square. They were under the personal command of Gen. George Moore Smith, commander of the Fifth Brigade of the National Guard. The Seventh had turned out in full force, and with a band of fifty pieces, to do honor to the distinguished officer who during the greater part of his military career was the friend and instructor of the regiment. The Seventy-first men also responded readily, but the Sixty-ninth was not strongly represented.

The troops presented a brilliant appearance when they fell in, but just as the funeral service in the house began the sombre clouds opened and sent down a heavy shower that drenched the men to the skin and considerably thinned the big crowds that had gathered and washed away the sand that Inspector Thompson, who was in command of the police, had sprinkled along the line of route, down Madison Avenue to Madison Square and along West Twenty-fourth Street to the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. The gun carriage that did appropriate duty as hearse was covered with a large National flag. Very few wreaths were placed on the coffin.

The procession was headed by mounted police. Next came Brig. Gen. Smith and his staff; then the battery, then the Seventh Regiment, with the band playing Chopin's Funeral March splendidly, though in somewhat quick time. Next came the coffin. The band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment had been stationed at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and as the body went by it played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then it fell in behind the carriages that followed the body and military pall bearers, and led the Irishmen along with a funeral march of Beethoven's. The Seventy-first Regiment Band, like that of the Seventh, played Chopin's Funeral March.

A big crowd had assembled at the Dewey arch, where the procession turned into Twenty-fourth Street, and the sidewalks of the latter thoroughfare were lined with people, while every window was occupied. It, however, rained at brief intervals throughout the march to the ferry, which added to the manifest discomfort of the soldiers and kept many people away who otherwise doubtless would have gathered to watch the procession and by their presence pay a tribute of respect to the dead General. The Seventh Regiment Band played while the gun carriage passed in through the ferry gates, and the troops then marched back to their armories. The body was conveyed by the ferryboat Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania Station, where it was taken to Washington on the 1 o'clock train.

Those who accompanied the body and family to the National capital were Lieut. P. E. Traub, Major Azel Ames, Major Francis H. Hills, Lieut. Mott, and W. R. Corwine. Mrs. Henry and her son W. Seton will remain in Washington for some time, and it was said yesterday that in all probability they would make their permanent home there.

At the time of his death, Gen. Henry, assisted by Henry Harrison Lewis, was engaged in writing an account of his experiences as Governor General of Puerto Rico and as a cavalry leader in the West. The volume, at the request of Mrs. Henry, will be completed by Mr. Lewis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The funeral train bearing the body of Gen. Henry arrived here from New York at 6:10 o'clock to-night. With a platoon of light artillerymen as escort, the body was taken to St. John's Episcopal Church, where it will lie in state under a guard of honor furnished by the Guy V. Henry Post of the Loyal Legion until the funeral to-morrow.

GROWTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

At the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur took up the statement that Protestantism in the United States in on the decline, while the Roman Catholic Church is advancing, both spiritually and numerically. Dr. MacArthur said, in part:

"Much has been said of late as to the supposed decadence of all the Churches in the United States. Nothing could be further from the truth than these statements. One grows utterly weary with the monotonous wail of these ecclesiastical pessimists. They are doing much to create and disseminate entirely false ideas. In 1800 the percentage of Evangelical Church members, as compared with the population, was 7 per cent. In the year 1897 it was 23 per cent. Rapidly as the population of this country is growing, the percentage of members both in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches is growing more rapidly.

"Official statistics also show that the increase of Protestantism is more rapid than that of Romanism in the United States. In estimating the growth of the Roman Catholic Church, we must bear in mind that it includes all who are baptized as infants and that it almost never excommunicates any one. The Roman Catholic population is therefore the basis of reckoning, and often the statisticians of that Church use the term population in a very comprehensive and inexact sense. The numbers constituting the population are not obtained by actual count. Parish priests do not keep exact records of their members, as do most Protestant pastors."

Dr. MacArthur then read statistics taken from authorized Roman Catholic directories showing that in 1880 the Roman Catholic population of the United States was 6,367,336, while in 1897 it was 9,856,622, an increase for the whole period of 54 per cent. "No intelligent person," he continued, "will deny that this is a great growth. It is quite certain that with such a growth the Church is in no danger of dying out in America.

"Now, what has been the Protestant growth during the corresponding period? It is time that pessimists stopped wailing out their Miserere and began to chant a Te Deum. A generation ago Dr. Ewer rang the changes on the supposed decadence of Protestantism. Dr. De Costa, in quite recent times, has prolonged that earlier echo. Perhaps, so far as both these subjects are concerned, Protestantism is a decided failure, but Protestantism, as a whole, is a triumphant success in the United States. A generous dose of roborant statistics will furnish an antidote to the spiritual anaemia of despondent churchmen."

Statistics were then quoted showing the number of Protestant communicants to have increased from 9,263,234 in 1880 to 16,032,069 in 1897, an increase in seventeen years of 73 per cent., as against an increase of 54 per cent. in the Roman Catholic population for the same period.

"There is no ground whatever for any one to say that either of these great bodies is dying out," said Dr. MacArthur, in conclusion. "Both are growing rapidly, but the Protestant Churches are greatly in the lead. There is no ground for boasting, but much for taking courage and making still much greater progress. We should stop our Jeremiads and sing a few ringing Alleluahs."

NEW NINTH REGIMENT RULES.

The members of the Ninth Regiment are indignant over an order issued by Col. William F. Morris forbidding them from congregating in the gallery on which the company rooms open. The order went into effect a few days ago. This gallery has been used as the meeting ground of the members of the various companies.

Col. Morris gave as his reason for the rule the demoralization caused by a crowd of members in the gallery. "The men," he said, "lean on the rail and annoy the men who are on the floor drilling. If they wish to watch the drills there are seats in the lower gallery they can occupy."

So strong is the feeling among the men that some of them talk of leaving the regiment as soon as their time expires, and of not trying to obtain any more recruits. The feeling has been increased by the enforcement of another rule, to the effect that no man shall be allowed to enter the company rooms unless a commissioned officer or the First Sergeant or the Quartermaster Sergeant is present.

$150,000 Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Fire to-day in the block bounded by Canal and Second Streets and Germantown Avenue caused a loss of over $150,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated in the warehouse of Wunderlich Brothers. The Chicago Merchandise Company used the building as a storage house, and the total loss on the building and contents is estimated at $50,000. Twelve horses, belonging to Wunderlich Brothers, were burned to death. The flames spread to Davis Brothers' Railroad Spike Works, 171 to 177 Canal Street, and this establishment was destroyed, causing a loss of $100,000. The stores of Andrew Schleyer, butcher; Knoborn & Sons, wholesale tobacconists; William Cooper, dealer in barrels, and W. J. Graham, wholesale grocer, were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars.

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Sizes 34, 36 and 38 only.

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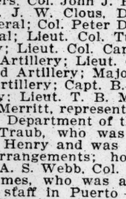

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IN MEMORY OF DEAD MASONS.

Services Held in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Brooklyn.

Services in memory of members of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans who have died during the year were held yesterday afternoon in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, in Bedford Avenue. A large number of prominent Masons of the borough attended the services.

The exercises began with an organ selection, "The Dead March in Saul." The cathedral quartet then sang "In memoriam," which was followed by a prayer by Chaplain William H. MacClinchey. There were an address by Col. Alexander S. Bacon and an oration by William Sherer. The singing of hymns and anthems and the reading of the roll of honor completed the programme.

The members in whose memory the services were held were William B. Skidmore, Benjamin T. Lynch, John B. Harris, William Hotine, George W. Conselyea, Henry C. A. Henke, Christian Fellersen, Jacob Cole, Joseph R. Van Amringe, William Molesworth, Joseph W. Perkins, Conrad Dietrich, William Payne, William Metz, Alfred Potter, Samuel A. Smith, William E. Sinn, John L. Guichard, John Douglass, William Vlederman, John J. Umpleby, Josiah P. Geran, and Edward D. Brown.

"A Windfall" For Women.

Monday & Tuesday, Oct. 30th & 31st.

Ladies' Suits,

in Oxfords, blues and blacks, cheviots and plain cloths, handsomely lined with silk throughout,

$23.50, 28.50,

value $32.50 & $37.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Her Majesty—The Autumn Bride

faces this most perplexing problem,—the housing of her treasures.

Our designers had inspirations when they evolved these treasure receptacles—happy combinations of utility and beauty.

Here are cabinets of shallow drawers showing surface area for prints of all sizes; beautifully carved, old German style, or plain of exterior. For China—Here are quaint, bow-legged Dutch marqueterie cupboards. Curio-tables—low, round, covered with plate glass and lined with daintiest fabrics. Here a combination pedestal and curio cabinet, glass sides and shelves that offset the rich glowing beauty of the mahogany base and top.

Numberless novelties for wedding gifts, at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

GREATEST WARMTH, LEAST WEIGHT
Jaeger
PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed., Sat. & Election Day. "A tempest of long-continued applause."—Herald. "Stage crowded with living pictures."—Times. "Immediate and unmistakable success."—World. "Sothern's new play a treat."—Press. E. H. SOTHERN and Miss HARNED. The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Election Day. .....THIRD MONTH..... Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs.

GARDEN THEATRE. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. OPENING MONDAY, NOV. 20, FOR A BRIEF SEASON, IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY. Tribune—"Resplendent and Superb." JULIA ARTHUR. In a Spectacle of Regal Magnificence. MORE THAN QUEEN.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Ave. Castle Sq. Opera Co. 3d year. To-night (in English) Verdi's IL TROVATORE. Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15. 1, 100 seats, 25c. Next Week—CARMEN (in English.)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.
CUSHION SLOSSON $1,000
CARROMS SCHAEFER 1,000
OCT. 30-31, NOV. 1, 8 P. M.
300 Points Each Night.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. First Concert Tuesday Evg., Oct. 31, at 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Assisted by Miss Lotta Mills, Piano. Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. Denman Thompson & his play, THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30th. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. in SISTER MARY. the greatest hit of all.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 3d Week Big Hit. Maedel als Rekrut.

Huber's 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Negro Jew; ½ man ½ horse. Theatre—2 Co's.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY. Nightly, Except Sat. ROBESPIERRE AT 8. This & Next Week. Sat. Mat., 2, Miss Ellen Terry in Nance Oldfield and The Amber Heart. Sat. Night—Henry Irving in Waterloo and The Bells.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last Week. Last Wed. and Sat. Mats. To-night, Mrs. Smith's Night—Souvenirs. Thursday, Mr. Smith's Night—Souvenirs. Ev'gs, 8:30. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME. Mats., 2:15. Next Monday—Direct fr. Garrick Theatre. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN. The Girl in the Barracks.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1899—Fifty-eighth Season—1900. Sale of Subscriptions opens TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. THEATRE CLOSED TO-NIGHT. BEGINNING TO-MORROW, TUESDAY NIGHT, WM. H. CRANE IN A RICH MAN'S SON.

CASINO! 2d Tremendous Week! To-night, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. The Triple Triumph! ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last Week at This Theatre. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. Mats. Wed. and Sat. The Girl in the Barracks. Nov. 6—WM. GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES.

THE NEW YORK Evgs. at 8. LAST WEEK. & Promenade de Luxe, Broadway, 44-45 St. IN THE MOON JR. Incl. Sam Bernard & Fougere. Sunday Eve., Colossal Concert. Popular Prices. Next Monday Ev., Nov. 6, IN GAY PAREE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Special Matinée Election Day. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. ELECTION DAY AT 2. MATS. SATURDAY & ELECTION DAY AT 2. Julia Marlowe in Barbara Frietchie.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. CRACKER-JACK BURLESQUERS. Don's Miss It. Great Show.

HORSE SHOW. The sale of boxes to members and stockholders only will take place Thursday, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M., at the Concert Hall of THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

5th Ave. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. *.*Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

Proctor's 23d St. Moung Toon & Co. Cont. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES. 15, 25, 50c. Perkins D. Fisher & Co., Conroy & McDonald, others.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. ED HARRIGAN in "McSorley's Inflation," 30 other Big Features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. C

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Oct. 28...	3,415,743
Same week last year.....	1,993,871
Stocks to date this year.....	143,259,553
Corresponding date last year.	85,668,182
Bonds for the week.....	$13,575,100
Same week last year.....	$18,076,600
Bonds to date this year.....$735,228,470	
Corresponding date last year.$677,478,050	

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 4@10; at three months, 5; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Foun. pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	2¾
Am. Ice	1	Laclede Gas	1⅝
Am. Ice pf.	4½	Louis. & Nash.	3⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Manhattan	3⅝
Am. Dist. Tel.	3	Met. Street Ry.	2⅝
Am. Malting	1	Mo. Pacific	5⅛
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Sug. Ref.	4⅞	Mobile & Ohio	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Nat. Steel	1
Ann Arbor pf.	3½	N. J. Central	4⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1⅜	1st pf.	4⅝
Brook. Union Gas.	3½	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
Brunswick City	2⅛	Norf. & West.	2
Canadian Pacific	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2½	Pacific Coast	2⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	1	People's Gas	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	St. J. & G. I.	1
Del. & Hudson	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3½
Del., L. & W.	3¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Southern Ry.	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾		
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Stand. R. & T.	2⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel.	3⅞	Texas Pacific	2¼
Fed. Steel pf.	1⅝	Third Avenue	6
General Electric	2½	Union Bag & P.	2
Glucose Sugar	3½	Union Pacific	2⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	1	U. S. Leather	10
H. B. Claflin	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	6
Hocking Valley	3	U. S. Rubber	3⅞
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅝	Wabash pf.	1
Int. Silver	2¼	Wis. Central	2
Int. Paper	3	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	1⅞	Chi. & Northwest	2
Am. Malt. pf.	5½	Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾
Am. Smelt. & R.	1½	Col. South. 1st pf.	1
Am. Sm. & R. pf.	1¼	Col. South. 2d pf.	1
Am. Steel & W.	2⅜	Col. Midland pf.	1
Am. St. & W. pf.	1¼	Consol. Gas	1½
Am. Tin Plate	3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	2⅝
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Am. Linseed	1½	Pullman Car	8½
Am. Linseed pf.	1⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¾
Anaconda Copper	2	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1⅞	St. L. Southwest	1⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1½	Lake Erie & West. 2d.	1
Chi. & E. Ill gen.	1	L., E. & St. L. con. 5s.	1½
C., M. & St. P. So. Minn. 6s.	1½	Mo., Kan. & Te. 2d.	1
Det. City Gas 5s.	1¾	Pacific Coast 1st.	1⅝
D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s.	2	Penn. 4½s	1
Erie gen. lien	1	P., D. & E. ex. div. 6s, t. r.	1
Ev., & T. H. gen. 5s.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	3½
E. & P. M. con. 5s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 1st.	4½
Green Bay deb. B.	1⅞	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Laclede Gas 5s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	1	O. & St. L. 4s.	2½
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	St. L. S'west 2d.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. Birm. 6s	2
Int. Paper 6s.	5¼	Tenn. C. & I. deb. B, 6s	1
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1		

OUR LONDON CABLE.

INCREASED EASE IN MONEY.

The Market Notwithstanding Not Much Stronger—All Expectations of Manner in Which Money Was to be Raised for the War Upset—Financial Trouble in Russia.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Ease in our market increased last week, and I am not sure that we have seen the lowest depth in rates. In his somewhat oracular speech at the Fishmongers' dinner the Governor of the Bank of England said he did not think that South Africa would take more than £6,000,000 in gold altogether, and more than half that had already gone. At the same time he counseled bankers not to allow rates to drop, because the whole position was liable quickly to change for the worse. As we stand now, Continental exchanges are favorable, but tending to recede as discount falls. It is not possible to keep discount rates up when call money is no better than 2 per cent., and with week to week money now plentiful at 2¾ per cent. The wonder is that bankers and bill brokers have been able to keep the three months' bill rate above 4 per cent. so long as they have done, but it is now dragged down to this figure, while paper due within the year has been purchased as low as 3¾ per cent.

In all essentials, this cheapening tendency of the moment notwithstanding, the market is not much stronger than it was. We drew in small amounts of gold from abroad, so that the Bank now holds fully £1,000,000 more than it did three weeks ago, but the market is decidedly leaner in credits, because the Bank of England's stock of bills has been running off at the same time that it has been borrowing on stock. These two draining forces, plus revenue collections in excess of payments, reduced market balances last week by £1,700,000. This week £1,600,000 will be withdrawn from the market by the Japanese Government, and it is possible, therefore, that loan money will become dearer.

I cannot speak confidently, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer has adroitly upset all expectations in the way he proposes to raise money for the war. The market expected to have the offer of at least £5,000,000 of Treasury bills, and may finger none whatever. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach means to get the money from the National Debt Commissioners and the Post Office, they taking bills instead of buying stock, and in this way credits must come into the market rather than be withdrawn. In the end the market must find the money, but not by a process calculated to disturb the evenness of its working. Here, therefore, we have a powerful impulse in favor of cheapness, and already people are beginning to discuss the probability of a reduction rather than a further advance in the bank rate. Here again I hesitate to give a strong opinion, but I may say that the actual situation on the Continent is also slightly better. Every State bank except the Bank of France has contrived to slightly increase its stock of gold.

Discount rates, too, show the same tendency as our own in most centres, except Vienna and St. Petersburg, and there affairs are thoroughly bad. Austrian bankers were unable last week to assist the Bulgarian Government, which accordingly has been forced to partially suspend payment by giving bonds in lieu of cash to liquidate official salaries. In Russia the measures taken by the Government to smother the crisis induced by the country's too eager haste to be a great industrial power appear as usual to be producing more harm than good, and one large undertaking, the Phoenix Iron Works, has stopped payment, with heavy liabilities to several banks. The truth is that Russia is being overdriven in the direction of railway building and other public improvements, and is unable at present to help out its own exhausted resources. Its efforts to raise a loan in Paris have thus far been fruitless, and all other markets are either equally helpless or hostile.

From this point of view, the present dip in the price of money must be regarded as a temporary lull, and nothing more.

With regard to the stock markets, beyond the excited purchase of Kafir shares beginning last week in London, I have nothing new to report. Both speculation and investment elsewhere are more torpid than I have seen them for several years back. In your railroad bonds trading seems wholly defunct, and in shares not much more alive. Partly because of the concentration of people's minds on South Africa, partly on the bear views of your Mr. Keene and others cabled here, the disposition to touch your securities is at present at zero.

The only significant incident of last week's gamble in Kafirs was a steady, sullen selling French market, and prices must have yielded during the suspense of the last three days but for the unwearied support given to the market here by the African "bosses." Mr. Beit and others have been buying with the utmost courage, and pay for what they buy. The Stock Exchange settlement has therefore seen a slight dip in French exchange because of the remittance of money to Paris, but finding this money has not raised call loans one-half of 1 per cent.

A. J. W.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 209,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,659,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 2,421,000 pesetas.

Calendar for the Week.

Monday, Oct. 30.

American Tin Plate Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Steel Company—Books close.
Central Traction Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Daylight Prism Company—Dividend payable.
Duquesne Traction Company—Dividend payable.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Books close.
Pittsburg Traction Company—Dividend payable.
United States Express Company—Books close.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

Albany (N. Y.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
American Car and Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Anaconda Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Bethlehem Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canton Company—Dividend payable.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbian Manufacturing Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston—Dividend payable.
Exeter, Hampton and Amesborough Railway—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Dividend payable.
Germania Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Greenwich Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn.—Dividend payable.
Harrison Brothers' Company, Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Hudson River Telephone Company.—Dividend payable.
International Pulp Company.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
Land Title and Trust Company, Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank.—Dividend payable.
Nassau Bank.—Dividend payable.
National City Bank.—Dividend payable.
New Haven Steel Company.—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
North and West Branch Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Otis Company, Boston.—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank.—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company.—Dividend payable on common, first and second preferred.
Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota.—Dividend payable.

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 28, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Oct. 28. Bid.	Closing Sat., Oct. 28. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Oct. 28, 3,415,743.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Oct. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 28, '90.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	114	117	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	116	117	115	115	110	116
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	16¾	17	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	..	16	18	15¾	16¾	....	11,910
68¾ September 7.	56⅝ June 16.	62¾	63	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	61⅞	65⅝	61⅞	63	....	12,201
45¾ October 26.	33¾ March 6.	45⅝	45¾	+ ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	A	44¾	45¾	44¾	45½	38⅛	12,305
97⅞ October 26.	88¼ January 5.	96	97½	+ 1	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	SA	97	97⅞	97	97	87½	500
52½ March 3.	30 October 18.	30	35	+ 3	American District Telegraph Company	3,845,000	May 15, '99.	1	SA	33	33	33	33	....	100
160 August 29.	132 June 19.	149½	152	+ ½	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	150	150½	150	150½	136¾	400
41¼ September 8.	34 October 16.	37¼	38	+ 1	American Ice Company	22,939,100	.....	..	..	36⅜	39	36¼	37¼	....	3,165
85 September 11.	76 October 18.	81	83	+ 4½	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	80	84	80	84	....	1,192
13½ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	11	11⅜	— 1½	American Linseed Company	15,475,000	.....	..	..	12¾	12⅞	11½	11¼	....	1,040
57⅛ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	52¾	52½	— 1⅜	American Linseed Company preferred	15,475,000	Sep. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	53¾	53⅞	52½	52½	....	2,400
37½ January 4.	10 October 25.	13⅞	14	+ 1	American Malting Company	14,000,000	.....	..	..	12	14¼	10	14	32½	4,570
87¼ January 26.	45 October 25.	51	52	— 5½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	54	54	45	51½	80¼	7,700
59 April 20.	34⅞ October 28.	34⅞	35	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	36⅜	36⅞	34⅞	34⅞	....	5,897
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	85¼	86½	— 1¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	Oct. 10, '99.	1¾	Q	86½	87⅛	85½	85¾	....	3,200
15½ March 13.	4 October 14.	4	6	+ 1	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	29,939,700	.....	..	..	4½	5	4½	5	11⅞	300
45½ September 25.	24 May 24.	42¼	43	— 1⅞	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	..	44	44¼	42	42¼	....	11,880
86¾ September 14.	70 May 13.	82½	83	..	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	83	84¼	80	83	....	2,982
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	47⅝	47¾	— 2¾	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	50⅞	51½	45¾	47¾	30¾	62,545
106¾ March 13.	92¼ February 8.	94	94¼	— 1¼	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1¾	Q	95½	95½	93	94	85¼	8,450
182 March 20.	123¼ January 4.	153¾	154	+ 4¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	3	Q	149¾	155¼	148⅞	153⅞	113⅜	324,915
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117½	118	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	108¼	340
105 April 18.	98¼ September 21.	98	100	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	99	99	98½	99	98	221
52¾ April 4.	32½ October 28.	33½	34	— 3	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	..	36	37¼	32½	33	....	10,380
99½ February 8.	81 June 1.	81	83	— 2	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	Q	83¾	83¾	82	82	....	2,328
229½ April 5.	88½ June 21.	123⅝	123½	+ 1¾	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	Q	122¼	124½	121½	123½	136¼	81,595
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	144	145¼	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	Q	145½	145½	145½	145½	124	70
70 April 26.	41 October 24.	43¼	44	— 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	SA	45½	45½	41	44	....	34,785
19⅞ October 26.	14 April 29.	19	21	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	12	100
48½ October 26.	36 May 8.	47	47½	+ 3½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	45	48½	45	47⅞	....	2,823
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	21⅞	22	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	22	21	22	12¾	24,210
68⅛ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	65⅞	66	+ 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,119,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	SA	64⅝	66½	64⅝	66	35⅞	100,842
61½ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	53½	53¼	+ ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	52⅝	53½	52½	53¼	32	11,817
79¼ January 27.	67½ June 21.	73¾	73½	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	59,227,000	.....	..	..	72½	74⅜	72½	73⅞	69¼	46,369
137 April 15.	75½ September 20.	86	86½	+ 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	..	85¼	87⅜	84⅝	86	66⅝	192,589
160 March 17.	135 June 5.	140	145	+ 3½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	SA	139	143	139	143	126¾	1,170
20⅝ August 14.	9¼ May 9.	19⅝	19¾	+ 2½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅝	19⅞	17⅜	19⅝	8¼	11,065
44 September 23.	30¼ March 25.	39	42	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	30	100
96½ September 22.	69 May 19.	84½	95	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	79½	84	79½	84	....	600
70 January 23.	50¼ June 2.	53½	54	— ⅝	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	53¾	54½	52⅞	53	53½	3,540
90¼ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	95⅞	96¼	+ 2	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	94½	96¾	94½	96	82	700
31¼ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	27⅜	27½	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	26½	27⅝	26	27½	21¾	25,560
149¾ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	133¾	133⅞	+ 2½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	97,883,700	Sep. 15, '99.	1½	Q	131¼	134	131½	133¾	115⅞	97,167
65¾ April 29.	44 September 20.	48¼	49	+ ½	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	49	49½	48¾	49¼	....	400
100¾ September 1.	59¾ January 4.	96¼	97½	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	SA	97	98	97¼	97¾	53½	450
182⅜ September 7.	112⅝ January 3.	126	129	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 3, '99.	1¾	Q	126	129	126	129	....	200
20⅝ January 23.	13 June 1.	14⅝	14⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,249,800	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	12,700
85½ August 29.	50¾ January 5.	82⅜	83	+ 1	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,365,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	82	83¼	80	83	42	1,500

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 28, 1899.--Continued

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Oct. 28. Bid.	Closing Sat. Oct. 28. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Oct. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 28, '99.
44⅝ September 6.	28 June 22.	41⅝	42¼	+ 1	Chicago Great Western preferred B.	7,489,100	.....	..	..	42	43	42	42	...	2,605
103½ August 12.	83⅝ January 3.	91¼	91¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western debenture.	13,308,000	July 15, '99.	2	SA	91¾	91⅞	90⅝	91⅝	...	617
12½ April 25.	7⅞ January 6.	11⅛	12	— ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	10,500,000	.....	..	..	12¼	12¼	11¼	11¼	7	1,345
49⅜ March 6.	31 January 4.	42	43	— 1⅞	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mch 20, '99.	1	..	43¾	43¾	42½	42½	25½	800
136⅛ September 6.	120½ January 3.	127⅝	127¾	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	46,924,200	Oct. 21, '99.	2½	SA	125¾	127¾	125¾	127¾	106⅜	63,569
179 September 5.	166¾ January 3.	172	173	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.	35,595,400	Oct. 21, '99.	3½	SA	171	172½	171	172½	162	743
173 September 6.	141¼ January 4.	170	171	— 2	Chicago & Northwestern.	39,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	SA	172	172⅞	169¼	170	131¾	3,680
210⅞ September 7.	188 January 19.	200	205	+ ¼	Chicago & Northwestern preferred.	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '99.	1¾	Q	204	206	204	205	177½	558
122¼ January 27.	107½ May 13.	115	115⅛	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	113½	115¼	113½	115	103	27,775
126½ September 22.	91 February 8.	120	124	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	A	122	124	122	124	90	550
25¼ March 27.	7½ January 6.	12¼	13	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14½	12¼	12¼	8¾	4,200
56½ March 27.	36½ January 3.	41	42	— 1¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred.	17,000,000	.....	..	..	42	44½	41	41	34⅞	6,435
63⅞ April 10.	42½ January 4.	60	60¼	+ 1¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	28,000 000	Aug., '93.	1¼	..	59	60⅞	58⅞	60¼	39½	29,775
102⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	99¾	100	+ ⅞	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¼	Q	99	99⅞	99	99⅞	98	998
45 April 26.	37¼ June 23.	38½	43	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred.	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	39	40	39	39	47	400
189⅜ August 30.	184⅜ March 6.	188	...	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	...	25
5⅝ April 21.	1⅝ January 17.	2	2¼	+ ⅜	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	..	2	2¼	2	2¼	1⅞	200
8⅛ April 21.	2 April 14.	2	3½	+ ¾	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. preferred.	500,000	.....	..	..	3	3	2¾	2¾	...	400
64 September 11.	30½ February 8.	55½	55¾	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	9,250,000	.....	..	..	55½	56¼	54¾	55⅝	21¾	14,035
8⅜ January 5.	6 October 10.	6	8	+ ¾	Colorado Midland.	3,420,200	.....	..	..	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	5	200
27 September 6.	15½ July 14.	19½	22½	— 1	Colorado Midland preferred.	4,954,800	.....	..	..	21	21¼	19	21¼	15½	1,900
8⅞ January 6.	4⅜ September 13.	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	Colorado & Southern.	30,995,000	.....	..	..	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	...	2,310
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	45½	46	— 1	Colorado & Southern first preferred.	8,500,000	.....	..	..	46	46⅛	45½	45½	...	1,155
25 March 22.	15 September 13.	16	16½	— 1	Colorado & Southern second preferred.	8,500 000	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	...	380
21¼ September 6.	6½ February 5.	17½	18½	— ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	4,700,000	.....	..	..	19	19	18½	18½	...	770
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	188	189¼	— 1½	Consolidated Gas.	39,078,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1	Q	190	190½	188½	188½	186½	2,717
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	43	43¼	+ 1¾	Continental Tobacco Company.	48,845,700	.....	..	..	42	43⅞	42	43¼	...	34,535
103⅞ August 28.	78 June 29.	93¼	93¾	+ ¾	Continental Tobacco Company preferred.	43,845,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1¾	Q	92¾	93⅞	92⅛	93	...	8,090
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3.	122⅝	*23	+ 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¼	Q	122	124½	122	123	102	8,875
194 October 26.	157 January 7.	191	195	+ 3¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '99.	1¾	Q	190¾	194	190	194	146	21,960
25⅜ April 27.	18½ January 7.	22¼	22⅜	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	38,600,000	.....	..	..	21¾	22¼	21⅜	22¼	13½	3,700
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	77¼	*77⅜	+ 1¾	Denver & Rio Grande preferred.	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	75⅜	77½	75⅜	77¼	55	5,715
23½ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	18	20	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	4,283,100	.....	..	..	17⅜	19	17⅜	18	...	600
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	...	...	..	Detroit City Gas.	2,944,200	.....	..	..	97	97	97	97	...	200
6¼ August 24.	3 April 4.	4¾	6	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	...	700
16⅞ August 25.	7¾ January 30.	14	15	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	14¼	15⅜	14	14¼	...	2,160
16¼ January 19.	12⅛ June 23.	13¼	13½	+ ⅛	**Erie.**	112,232,700	.....	..	..	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	12⅝	910
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	38⅛	38⅜	+ 1⅞	Erie first preferred.	42,844,000	.....	..	..	36⅝	38¾	36⅝	38⅝	32¼	6,432
22½ January 30.	16¾ May 8.	19¼	19½	+ ¾	Erie second preferred.	16,000,000	.....	..	..	18¾	19½	18¾	19½	16⅜	1,420
119⅞ October 28.	*92¾ January 14.	119¾	120	+ 3⅞	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	Q	115¾	119⅞	115¾	119⅞	...	2,580
46 September 14.	36 March 28.	42½	43	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	4,000,000	Oct. 19, '99.	2	..	43	43	42½	42½	31½	1,000
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	54⅜	54⅞	+ ⅞	**Federal Steel Company.**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¼	..	53⅞	55⅞	53⅜	54⅜	32	76,623
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	78½	79	+ 1⅜	Federal Steel Company preferred.	53,261,100	Sep. 1, '99.	1½	Q	78¼	79¾	78	78⅞	73⅞	10,510
125¼ August 3.	95⅛ January 3.	121½	122½	+ 2⅛	**General Electric Company.**	18,276,000	Oct. 14, '99.	1½	Q	121	123	120	122	...	3,930
76¾ March 20.	48 October 21.	52	52½	+ 3½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company.	24,027,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	49	54¾	48½	52½	...	16,405
110 January 12.	*97 October 23.	95	100	+ ¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred.	12,619,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	98	100¾	97	100¼	...	1,440
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	174¾	176	+ 1	Great Northern preferred.	89,409,700	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	173½	177½	173½	175	137½	11,860
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	113	115	+ 1¼	**H. B. Claflin Company.**	3,829,100	Oct. 14, '99.	2	Q	112½	115	112½	114¼	...	870
37⅜ September 6.	22 July 12.	34	35	+ 3	Hocking Valley.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	35	32½	35	...	2,165
66¼ September 6.	54½ May 13.	63½	65	+ 1⅝	Hocking Valley preferred.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	62⅞	64⅞	62⅞	64	...	1,116
75 September 6.	60½ February 10.	...	...	..	Homestake.	12,500,000	Oct. 25, '99.	50c	M	73	73	73	73	...	30
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	115¼	115½	— ¼	**Illinois Central.**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	115¾	116¼	115	115½	109	6,004
68½ January 23.	24¼ October 17.	27½	28	+ 3	International Paper Company.	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	25	29½	28	28	53	6,740
95 January 5.	68½ October 16.	70¼	71	— ⅝	International Paper Company preferred.	22,539,700	Oct. 2, '99.	1½	Q	71	72	70¼	70¼	87½	2,290
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	14⅝	15	+ 2¼	International Silver Company.	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13	15⅞	13	15	...	5,180
15⅜ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅝	Iowa Central.	8,488,800	.....	..	..	13½	14¼	13½	14	9	2,150
62¼ August 25.	42⅛ May 31.	59¼	59½	+ 2¾	Iowa Central preferred.	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	56¾	60⅝	56¾	59½	34	4,660
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	11½	12½	..	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	9,000,000	.....	..	..	11½	12	11½	12	...	1,310
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	8	8½	— ½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.	23,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	7½	7½	16⅜	400
81 October 18.	51 March 4.	78½	79½	+ 1⅝	**Laclede Gas.**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	78	79¾	72	79½	48¼	5,585
22¼ January 27.	14⅜ June 9.	18½	18¾	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western.	11,840,600	.....	..	..	19½	19½	19½	19½	15½	200
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	79½	80	— ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred.	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	80⅛	80⅜	79¼	79⅜	63½	600
85 April 4.	56¼ January 5.	50	58	..	Long Island.	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	57	57	57	57	...	115
86⅞ October 28.	63 March 6.	86½	86⅝	+ 3⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	‡	83⅝	86⅞	83½	86⅝	56⅛	51,664
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	112½	112¾	+ 3⅞	**Manhattan Consolidated.**	48,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1	Q	109	113⅜	108¾	112½	95¼	120,503
269 March 28.	187½ September 18.	197½	198½	+ 2¾	Metropolitan Street Railway.	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	195½	200	195½	198	160⅛	14,941
25 October 2.	14 April 25.	24	25	..	Metropolitan West Side El. Chicago.	7,500,000	.....	..	..	24	24	24	24	...	100
74 October 27.	44½ May 5.	74	75	..	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref.	9,000,000	.....	..	..	72¾	74	73½	74	...	258
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	13⅞	14	..	Mexican Central.	36,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14¼	13⅞	14	...	4,380
6⅛ September 13.	1 January 6.	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates.	33,350,000	.....	..	..	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	...	2,350
116 January 24.	110 October 25.	110	115	..	Michigan Central.	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	107½	100
78 August 29.	35¼ January 6.	71¾	72¾	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	6,000,000	.....	..	..	71	72¾	71	72½	27½	600
98½ August 18.	73½ January 10.	94¾	95¼	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred.	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	94½	95	94½	95	60	415
37½ May 18.	8⅜ January 24.	23½	25½	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie.	14,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	...	50
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	64	65	— 2⅞	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	62⅞	62⅞	62½	62½	...	300
14⅞ January 30.	11¾ May 10.	12½	13	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	52,450,000	.....	..	..	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	10⅞	500
45¼ August 31.	30½ May 31.	39	39½	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred.	13,000,000	.....	..	..	38¾	39½	38	39¼	33⅜	8,360
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	48⅞	49	+ 5½	Missouri Pacific.	47,507,000	July 1, '03.	1	..	44½	49⅜	44½	49	33⅛	79,260
52 August 28.	32 January 3.	47	47½	+ 1⅝	Mobile & Ohio.	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	45	47	45	47	...	1,220
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	182½	185	..	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	.....	..	..	184	184	184	184	176	202
62 January 21.	39⅞ October 20.	39¾	40¾	+ ½	**National Biscuit Company.**	20,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	..	41	41	40	40½	32⅛	2,546
107½ January 18.	96¼ October 16.	...	...	..	National Biscuit Company preferred.	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	96½	96½	94¼	94¼	97	295
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	29	29½	— ⅜	National Lead Company.	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	A	29½	29¾	28	28⅝	34½	2,150
115 January 21.	108 October 25.	108½	109½	— ¾	National Lead Company pf.	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	109	109	108	109	110	830
8½ January 7.	2 July 13.	3	3⅛	..	National Linseed Oil certificates.	.....	.....	..	..	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	...	545
70 October 27.	43 April 20.	65	75	..	National Starch Mfg. Co. first preferred.	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	..	70.	70	70	70	...	100
25 October 16.	13 March 17.	20	30	..	National Starch Mfg. Co. second preferred.	2,500,000	Oct., '96.	6	..	20	20	20	20	...	10
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	49	50¼	+ 1	National Steel Company.	32,000,000	.....	..	..	48½	50	48	50	...	8,385
90⅜ August 11.	85 May 15.	93½	94½	— ⅛	National Steel Company preferred.	26,000,000	Sep. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	94½	94	94¼	94⅜	...	1,753
42 January 23.	36 October 27.	35	40	..	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	36	36	36	36	...	300
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	124½	125	+ 4⅜	New Jersey Central.	29,055,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	Q	121	126	121	125	88½	24,515
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	142	145	— 6	New York Air Brake.	5,000,000	Oct. 5, '99.	2	Q	145	145	144	144	98	200
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	138⅝	138⅝	+ ½	New York Central.	100,000,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1	Q	138¼	140	137¾	138½	114¾	52,183
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	211	216	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	52,308,600	Sep. 30, '99.	2	Q	215½	215½	215½	215½	190½	160
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	14½	16	+ ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	14,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅞	16¼	14⅝	14⅝	11	5,400
85 October 24.	65 March 7.	72	82	+ 4⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	..	80½	85	79⅞	79⅞	...	1,730
41 January 23.	29½ May 24.	36¼	36¾	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	.....	..	..	35	38	35	36½	...	4,720
133 June 7.	129½ January 27.	131	...	..	New York, Lackawanna & Western.	10,000,000	Oct., '99.	1¼	Q	132½	132½	132½	132½	126	175
28⅞ March 27.	18⅜ January 3.	26¾	26¼	+ 1¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	58,113,900	.....	..	..	25⅜	27	25¼	26¼	14½	21,558
28⅝ August 23.	17⅝ March 17.	27½	27¼	+ 2	Norfolk & Western.	66,000,000	.....	..	..	25⅞	27⅜	25¼	27¼	...	27,105
74¼ August 23.	61⅜ January 6.	71½	71½	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	70	71½	70	71⅛	50	11,653
13⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	12¾	13	..	North American.	39,776,300	.....	..	..	12⅞	13	12½	12⅞	6½	5,260
57½ August 24.	42⅝ January 7.	53¾	53½	+ 1½	Northern Pacific.	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	53⅞	55⅜	53¾	55⅜	40⅜	35,405
81½ February 23.	72¼ October 3.	76	76¼	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred.	75,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	75⅜	76⅞	75½	76¼	76	7,267
10⅛ April 27.	6 March 23.	8	9	..	**Ontario Mining.**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	..	8	8	8	8	...	15
77 October 19.	76¾ October 19.	...	...	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf., t. r.	.....	.....	..	..	75	75	75	75	...	25
51¾ October 25.	38 May 11.	51⅛	51¼	+ 2⅜	**Pacific Coast.**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	SA	48½	51¾	48½	51⅜	43	9,546
90 February 20.	84½ April 18.	88	91	+ 1½	Pacific Coast first preferred.	1,515,500	Apl. 17, '99.	2½	SA	89½	90	89½	90	79½	291
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	67¼	67½	+ ⅞	Pacific Coast second preferred.	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	SA	66⅞	67¾	65	67¾	59½	3,502
55 January 30.	37¼ October 14.	39⅛	40	— ⅛	Pacific Mail.	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	SA	40	40⅞	39½	40¼	33⅝	5,977
142 January 23.	122⅞ January 5.	133⅞	133½	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.	129,303,250	May 3, '99.	2½	SA	133	133½	132¼	133⅜	117½	18,595
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	111½	114¼	+ 2	People's Gas, Chicago.	28,088,800	Aug. 25, '99.	1½	Q	112⅜	114¾	112⅜	114⅛	103½	32,092
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2⅛	2¾	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	8,400,000	.....	..	..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	...	600
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	74	75	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis.	24,387,100	.....	..	..	75	75¾	74½	74½	...	470
190 August 25.	180 January 10.	188	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.	19,714,200	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	189	189	189	189	175½	11
17½ October 18.	7 May 18.	16	17	+ ¼	Pittsburg & Western pf., trust receipts.	.....	.....	..	..	16	16¼	15½	16¼	...	500
61 August 14.	44¾ June 1.	58	59	+ 2½	Pressed Steel Car Company.	12,500,000	.....	..	..	57¼	59¾	56½	59½	...	2,535
91 September 7.	78 May 25.	89½	89⅞	+ ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred.	12,500,000	Oct. 16, '99.	1¾	Q	89½	89⅞	89⅛	89¾	...	1,311
207⅞ October 20.	156 January 21.	194¼	197	— 8½	Pullman Palace Car Company.	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	Q	202	202	193	194	198½	5,765
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	21¼	21½	+ ¼	**Reading.**	69,900,000	.....	..	..	21	22⅜	21	21¼	16⅝	9,465
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	61	61¼	+ 2½	Reading first preferred.	28,000,000	.....	..	..	58¾	61⅝	58⅝	61	39¼	64,654
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	32¾	33	+ ½	Reading second preferred.	42,000,000	.....	..	..	32⅛	33½	32	32⅜	10½	13,700
33⅞ September 6.	22¼ August 26.	24½	25	— 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel.	27,352,000	.....	..	..	25¼	26	23⅝	24½	...	8,430
79 September 5.	69⅛ October 25.	69¾	70	— 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel preferred.	20,852,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	71	71¼	69¾	69¾	...	4,738
43⅛ February 3.	25½ January 4.	35	40	..	Rio Grande Western.	10,000,000	Sep. 30, '99.	1	**	38½	38½	38½	38½	...	100
83¾ August 31.	66 January 3.	81½	82¼	+ ⅛	Rio Grande Western preferred.	6,800,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	81¾	82	81½	81½	...	675
6¾ October 27.	3⅜ June 24.	6½	6¾	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	4,600,000	.....	..	..	5⅞	6¾	5¼	6½	...	3,670
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	54	54½	+ 3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred.	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	51⅞	54	51⅞	54	56¾	350
18 October 26.	9 June 1.	17⅜	18	+ 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred.	3,500,000	.....	..	..	16¼	18	16¼	17½	16½	1,650
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6	10⅞	11	..	St. Louis & San Francisco.	26,443,980	.....	..	..	11	11	10¾	11	7½	1,425
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	70	71½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred.	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	63	10
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	36½	37	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred.	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '99.	1	SA	36½	36¾	36	36½	30	720
15¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	13	13¾	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern.	16,500,000	.....	..	..	14¼	14¼	13	13½	6	1,625
40⅝ August 3.	17 January 3.	31¾	32	— ¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred.	20,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	33	30½	31¾	13	11,210
73⅞ August 26.	36 January 5.	60	63	..	St. Paul & Duluth.	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	60	60	60	60	...	113
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	38⅝	38¾	+ ¾	Southern Pacific.	193,802,100	.....	..	..	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞	38¾	23¼	96,262
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Railway.	119,900,000	.....	..	..	12	13⅞	11⅞	13¾	8½	71,416
57⅞ October 28.	40⅞ January 24.	57½	57⅝	+ 3¾	Southern Railway preferred.	60,000,000	Oct. 4, '99.	1	..	54	57⅞	53½	57½	34⅝	72,553
12 January 10.	6½ September 20.	9	9¾	..	Standard Rope & Twine.	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7	10¼	7	9¾	6½	6,566
126 September 11.	36 January 9.	118¼	118½	+ ½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron.**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	117⅞	119¾	116¼	118	28½	15,835
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	20	20⅛	+ 2¼	Texas Pacific.	38,706,700	.....	..	..	18	20¾	18	20	13⅞	24,754
15½ January 7.	11⅛ September 8.	12½	14	+ ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust.	10,370,000	.....	..	..	11½	12½	11½	12½	...	650
242 February 27.	140 October 3.	155	157¾	+ 6	Third Avenue.	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	160	162½	156	157	162½	2,423
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	26½	27¼	+ 2	**Union Bag & Paper Company.**	16,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	27½	26½	27½	...	740
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	76¼	79	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred.	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	78½	79¾	78½	79	...	500
50¾ February 21.	38½ June 20.	47⅝	47¾	+ 2⅜	Union Pacific Railway.	92,951,300	.....	..	..	45½	47¾	45¼	47⅝	32¼	119,575
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	77⅝	77¾	+ ¾	Union Pacific Railway preferred.	96,335,500	Oct. 2, '99.	2	SA	77⅛	78½	77	77⅜	64	43,368
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	52	55	..	United States Express.	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	SA	53	55	53	55	44	35
25⅝ October 28.	5¾ June 7.	25⅜	25½	+10	United States Leather.	61,509,900	.....	..	..	15½	25⅝	15½	25½	6¼	465,699
84¼ October 27.	68 June 1.	82⅜	82½	+ 5	United States Leather preferred.	60,909,900	Oct. 2, '99.	1¼	•Q	77⅜	84¼	77⅜	82½	65⅛	150,221
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	49¼	49⅝	+ 3⅞	United States Rubber.	23,666,000	July 31, '99.	1	Q	46¾	49½	46¾	49⅜	41¼	10,750
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	112½	113½	..	United States Rubber preferred.	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	Q	114	114	113	113	102½	645
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅞	8	+ ½	**Wabash.**	28,000 000	.....	..	..	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¼	1,494
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22⅜	22½	+ 1	Wabash preferred.	24,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	22½	21⅜	22¼	20½	11,350
195 September 21.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Oct. 28, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Oct. 28. .$13,575,100

	Week Ending Oct. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	104	103¾	104	25
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	104½	104¾	104	104½	31
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	87½	89	87½	89	3
American Tobacco scrip	98½	98½	98½	98½	16
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	92½	92⅞	24
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99	99½	99	99¼	714½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	87	87	86¾	86⅞	506½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98⅜	63
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¾	96	95½	95½	87
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	98¾	99¼	98½	99	143½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	91	91	90½	90½	36
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	97½	98	97½	98	13
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	118	118½	118	118½	7
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	76	76½	75½	76½	39
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108¼	108	108	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	97¼	97⅝	97	97	54
Central of Georgia consol. 5s, reg	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	2
Central of Georgia 1st inc	38	38	38	38	1
Central of Georgia 2d inc	11	11	11	11	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120	120	120	120	24
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	117	117	117	117	1
Central Pacific 3½s	84⅛	84¼	83½	83½	187
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100	100	99¼	99½	363
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	115	115	115	115	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95	95½	95	95½	47
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119	119	118¾	119	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114½	114¼	113½	113½	31
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	105	105	105	105	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	108½	109	108½	109	13
Chicago &Northwestern deb. 5s, 1960	108	108	108	108	6
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107½	107½	107	107	73
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97⅞	98	97	97½	45
Chicago & West Michigan 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	9
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St L. gen. 4s	94¾	95	94¾	95	12
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102½	103½	102½	103½	16
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72	72½	71½	72	31
Colorado Midland 2-4s	65	65	64	64	15
Colorado Southern 4s	85⅝	85⅝	84¾	85½	49
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	361½
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	101	98½	100½	112
Detroit, Mackinac & Mar. land grant 3½s	20	22	19	22	204
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	110½	110½	110½	110¼	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	90⅝	91	34
Erie general lien 4s	70½	72	70½	71½	126
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	104	105	104	105	20
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79	79	78	78¾	19
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅜	56
Green Bay & Western deb., A	58	58½	58	58¼	7
Green Bay & Western deb., B	7½	9½	7½	9	2,958
Grammercy Sugar 6s	90	90	90	90	7
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	15
Henderson Bridge 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	26
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	111	111	111	111	5
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s, reg	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	123	124	123	124	3
International Paper 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	85	86	85	86	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	72	72¼	69¾	72¼	338
Kentucky Central 4s	99	99	98½	98½	22
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	100⅞	109	109½	6
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Louis., Evans. & St. Louis con. 5s, tr. rects.	60	60	60	60	5
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	15
Louis. & Nash., South & N. Ala. con. 5s	100½	109½	109½	109½	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100	100	100	15
Louis. & Nash. collateral trust 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 6s	114	114	114	114	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash. & Decatur 7s	103	103	103	103	5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120	120½	120	120	13
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77	77	77	1
Mexican Central 1st income	27	27	26	26¼	120
Mexican Central 2d income	12	13	12	13	60
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87¼	86¾	87	67
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	7
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93½	93	93¼	130
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68⅞	69¾	68½	69½	266½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92	92	91¾	91¾	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94	94	11
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	6
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	94½	96	94½	95½	34
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97¼	97¾	96¾	97½	44
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118	118	118	45
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84	85	84	85	18
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
N. Y. Central debenture 5s, 1884-1904	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	98	98½	97¾	97¾	123
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat 3½s, reg	97	97	97	97	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	25
New York Central 1st 7s	112⅜	112⅜	112½	112½	5
New York Central general 3½s	110⅝	110⅝	110½	110½	11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105½	106½	105	105	11
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs. 4s	188⅝	188⅝	188⅝	188⅝	10
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105	105	104¾	105	10
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	96½	96½	96	96½	27
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92¾	38½
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	65⅞	65⅞	65¾	65⅞	61½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102	102¾	102	102⅝	140½
Northern Pacific terminal 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Ohio River 1st 5s	104	104	103	103	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	18
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	115	115	115	115	5
Oregon Short Line Income A	102½	102½	102½	102½	13
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	128	128	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½	71
Panama 1st 4½s	114	114	114	114	1
Pennsylvania 1st 4½s	114¾	115	114¾	115	5
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st 6s, Evans. Div., tr. r.	96	96	96	96	12
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	84½	85	84½	85	17
Peoria & Eastern income	23	23	21½	21½	11
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	100	100	100	100	11
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	141	141	141	141	2
Reading general 4s	87¼	87¾	87¼	87½	334
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	97½	97¾	97¼	97¾	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol.	126½	126½	126½	126½	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84	87	84	87	17
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110¼	110¼	110	110½	79
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	82	82½	81½	81½	177
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109⅝	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	9
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅝	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92¼	102
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	62¼	63½	60¾	61½	982
St. Paul City Cable consol. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	135	135	135	135	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 1st, con. 6s	143	143	143	143	6
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103½	103½	103	103	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st	130	130	129½	129½	11
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79	79¾	79	79¾	108
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	100¾	100½	4

BONDS.

	Week Ending Oct. 28. Firs	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s	83¾	84	83½	83⅞	502½
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	18
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	8
Southern Railway 5s	108½	108⅞	108½	108¾	178
Standard Rope & Twine income	23	27	23	25½	407
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	80	85	80	84¾	30
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	113	113	111	111	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	114½	115	114	115	43
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	50	50	50	50	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	118	118½	117½	118½	57
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	81	81¾	81	81¾	30
Union Pacific new 4s	104	104¼	103¾	104	341½
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116	28
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼	15
Wabash debenture, Series B	36½	38	36⅛	37¾	1,032
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113½	114	113½	113½	23
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	23½	24⅞	23½	24¼	116
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 3-4s	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	13
West Shore gtd. 4s	112¾	113¼	112½	113¼	144
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	113	113	113	113	10
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s	92	92	91½	92	61
Total sales					$13,422,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 28, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	111⅞	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞	32
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130	130	130	130	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111⅜	111½	111¼	111½	15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112	112	112	112	6
United States 3s, coupon	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	36½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	107¾	107¾	*26
United States 3s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	*5
Total sales					$102,600

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Oct. 28, 1899.

Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8½	8½	8½	8½	50
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	87½	87½	87½	87½	*5
Total sales					$50,500
Grand total					$13,575,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	111½	Oct. 24
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112	Oct. 3	112	Oct. 23
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	129⅛	Oct. 20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130	Oct. 23
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111⅞	Sept. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113⅛	Apr. 3	111⅜	Oct. 9	111⅞	Oct. 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108¼	Oct. 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	107¾	Oct. 24
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	107½	Oct. 23

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1899.....102¼ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	107	Oct. 3	107	Oct. 3
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	95	Oct. 20	95	Oct. 20
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Aug. 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	8½	Oct. 26
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	82½	Jan. 3	86⅛	Oct. 19

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of October, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$240,705,341.71		
Gold bullion	138,091,685.60		
		$378,797,027.31	
Outstanding gold certificates	$151,198,119.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	25,759,193.00		
		125,438,926.00	
		$404,113,993.00	*$253,358,101.31
Standard silver dollars			
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,733,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,017,836.00		
		395,715,668.00	
			8,398,325.00
Silver bullion			68,400.72
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$7,647,441.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	82,273,839.00		
		$89,921,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		89,921,280.00	
United States notes		$29,814,272.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$15,400,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,625,000.00		
		13,775,000.00	
			16,039,272.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$987,484.00		
National bank notes	3,900,927.44		
Fractional silver coin	2,255,255.04		
Fractional currency	62.45		
Minor coin	167,066.66		
Deposits in National banks	83,116,109.90		
Bonds and interest paid	4,721,394.20		
		$95,148,299.69	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,167,540.74		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,745,728.18		
Disbursing officers' balances	56,937,362.09		
Post Office Department account	4,779,890.16		
Miscellaneous items	1,932,526.99		
		80,563,048.16	
			14,585,251.53
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$292,449,350.56

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r
Customs	$521,491.60	$17,552,342.40	$74,190,851.29
Internal revenue	901,404.30	24,569,979.27	101,494,185.02
Miscellaneous	32,409.46	2,096,507.15	11,900,368.00
Total receipts	$1,545,305.36	$44,218,828.82	$187,585,404.99
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	260,000.00	9,805,000.00	37,459,511.79
War	280,000.00	11,459,000.00	56,272,855.39
Navy	95,000.00	4,965,000.00	19,391,063.65
Indians	40,000.00	515,000.00	3,061,995.97
Pensions	40,000.00	10,615,000.00	47,705,676.61
Interest	400,000.00	3,500,000.00	16,630,541.37
Total expenditures	$1,115,000.00	$40,859,000.00	180,521,774.78
Excess of receipts over expenditures	430,305.36	3,359,828.82	7,063,630.21
Receipts last year—			
Customs	460,805.22	14,489,609.58	62,668,563.60
Internal revenue	920,700.31	20,193,332.27	91,935,253.08
Receipts from all sources last year	1,412,230.23	35,865,825.96	161,273,712.37
Expenditures last year	1,533,000.00	56,459,000.00	235,207,114.45
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		296,990.00	3,510,870.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890		867,551.00	4,207,572.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$589,452,174.00	$101,728,681.00	$641,180,855.00
This fiscal year	3,998,558.00	2,217,989.00	6,216,547.00
This month	469,497.00	286,291.00	755,788.00
This day	52,894.00	960.00	53,854.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended Oct. 28, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	99	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96¾	Jly 13	87¾	May 10	92¾	Oct 27	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103¾	May 31	97¾	Oct 12	99⅛	Oct 28	99⅛	99¼
Do., registered	102¼	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101½	Sept 18	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¼	Aug 31	78	Jan 6	86¾	Oct 28	86¾	87
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100¾	May 26	93¼	Oct 14	95½	Oct 28	95¼	95½
Do., mtge. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	96	Oct 12	99	Oct 28	98¾	99
Do., Southwest. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	96¾	May 19	90	Oct 17	90¾	Oct 27	90½	91
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	94	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	101¼	July, 92	100	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	110
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102½	May 13	110	Oct 28	..	110
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	115½	Oct 13	116¼	Oct 25	116¼	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107½	Sept 19	..	107
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	97	Oct 9	98	Oct 23	97	98½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., 96	78	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108	Oct 21	106½	108
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	Sept 1	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	127	Sep 27	127	Sept 27	127	130
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	100½	May 15	106	Jun 10	109	Oct 6	103½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	115	Oct 19	116	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	107¼	Oct 16	108	Oct 25	108	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	107½	Sep 26	108	Oct 17	108	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	July 25	85	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	119	Sept 15	120	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	97	Oct 28	97	97¼
Do., do., registered	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	97¾	Oct 23	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	38	Oct 26	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	11	Oct 25	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	Aug 17	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109½	May 3	110	Sept 18	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112¼	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	120	Oct 26	119½	120⅛
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112¼	Jan 7	117	Oct 25	117	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	98¾	Sep 7	98½	Oct 4	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	102	Oct 17	87¾	Jan 11	102	Oct 26	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116½	Aug 2	114	116
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13,97	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	114½	Oct 13	115	Oct 24	115	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	123¾	Aug 30	114	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117⅛	Jan 3	119	Oct 28	..	119½
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	95½	Oct 27	..	95½
Do., do., registered	97⅞	Aug 30	92¾	Jan 18	97⅞	Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Oct 5	..	104½
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101½	Apr 29	..	..
Ellz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	100⅛	Oct 5	101	Oct 27	100½	..
Chi. & Alton sinking fund g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	103¾	Oct 2	103¾	Oct 2	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106⅞	Feb 21	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	113½	Oct 26	113½	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	111	Oct 27	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	130	Oct 11	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	118⅝	Sep 14	115⅜	May 1	118⅜	Sept 20	112	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 28	103½	Oct. 12	105	Oct 27	105	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	103	Oct 17	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Illinois Division 3½s	104⅛	Oct 18	103⅞	Oct 13	104¼	Oct 26	104	104½
Do. Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113⅞	Aug 8	105½	Jan 3	111¼	Oct 27	111¼	112
Do., do., registered	111⅛	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	120	Oct 25	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	106¾	Aug 25	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	113¾	Oct 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	139½	Sep 5	134	Jan 3	139½	Sept 5	135½	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1997	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jan 16	116½	Oct 23	116	118
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	106	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114	Oct 5	114	Oct 5	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Aug 29	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	110	Oct 5	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	173	Sep 5	160⅜	Jan 7	173	Sept 5	170	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	170	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	172½	Sep 27	160½	Jan 10	172½	Sept 27	170	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	174½	Sep 11	160	Jan 3	169	Oct 10	170	..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	172½	Sep 26	161	Jan 11	172½	Sept 26	170	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112⅛	May 13	120½	Sept 22	119	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Day. 5s, 1919	120½	Oct 5	120	Aug 2	120½	Oct 5	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123⅛	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	121½	Oct 24	120	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132⅛	May 25	129	Jan 19	130	Oct 24	129	132
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½	Dec 7, 98	..	113
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	120¼	Oct 23	120¼	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅞	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	122½	Aug 23	121	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	110	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	121	Sept 18	119	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112½	Feb 9	116	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	108¼	Jan 11	111	Oct 24	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Feb 19,98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	Oct 16	120	122
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	121	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅜	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	145	Sept 20	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111	Oct 12	111½	Oct 25	111¾	112⅛
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	112¼	Aug 30	112½	Aug 30	111⅝	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120	Sept 7	117	121
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106	Oct 7	106	Oct 7	106	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121¼	May 4	122¾	Aug 7	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	109	Oct 26	108	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extens'n 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	Aug 30	110½	..
Do., regis. red	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	109	Oct 28	108½	109
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 25,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¾	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	108	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	114⅛	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114⅛	Aug 28	108	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	140	Sept 13	139	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. f'd. g. 5s, 1929	120	Sep 2	117⅝	Feb 1	120	Oct 11	120	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	Dec 13,98	140	144
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	141	Oct 11	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114⅛	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114½	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136⅞	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	132½	Sept 5	131	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	Aug 23	130	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	107	Oct 27	106⅞	107⅜
Do., do., registered	107⅞	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107⅞	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	96	Sep 21	96	Sept 21	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87½	Aug 28	80	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109	Oct 16	109	Oct 16	110	113
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	138	Oct 26	..	138
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	127½	Aug 28	136	Oct 11	135	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	128½	Oct 10	129½	Nov 15	128	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	106	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	106	Oct 4	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120	Oct 6	120	Oct 28	119	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	97½	Oct 28	97	98
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	100	Oct 28	99¾	Jun 28	100	Oct 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	106	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	115½	Sep 5	112	Feb 9	115	Oct 11	115	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105⅜	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	95	Oct 27	94½	95½
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	90	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅞	Sep 6	99¾	Jan 7	103½	Oct 27	103	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½	Aug 28	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118½	June 14	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	Oct 28	84½	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	23	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	21½	Oct 28	21	22½
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135¼	May 11	138½	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	137	Sept 1	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M. C. C. C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108½	Jul 20	105½	Oct 10	105½	Oct 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 10	128	Feb 15	134¾	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Rway 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 14	64	Oct 27	64	64½
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	72	Oct 27	71½	72½
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	84¾	Oct 25	85½	Oct 28	85	85½
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	192	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¾	Aug 28	124½	Jun 7	124¾	Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	141¼	Aug 28	141¾	Sept 14	143½	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½	June 28	105	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	141½	Sep 1	141½	Sept 1	140	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 28,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 8	122	Sept 15	..	..
Do., term. and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	144	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	..
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117⅝	Feb 21	115	May 2	116½	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	154	Sep 7	150½	May 31	154	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	98½	Sep 18	99¾	Oct 26	99½	99¾
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	103	Oct 2	103	Oct 2	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	105½	Oct 7	106	106¼
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	107½	Sep 7	108	Oct 12	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	102	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	72	Sep 6	68	Jul 12	72	Sept 7	..	72½
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17¾	Mar 25	22	Oct 28	21	22
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	110	Oct 11	..	110
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92¼	Feb 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	110½	Oct 26	110½	Oct 26	109	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	109½	Oct 13	109	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	115½	Feb 15	118	Oct 14	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	114	Oct 4	114	Oct 4	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	122½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121	Sept 6	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	140½	Sep 25	141	Oct 3	139½	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	142	Sep 14	141½	Aug 1	142	Sept 14	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140	Feb 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	104	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116¾	Aug 17	111½	Jan 9	116½	Oct 2	..	116¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 96	117	..
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 6s, 1946	..	..	..	..	109	Oct 27,98	..	..
Erie RR. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Jan 20	90	Sep 20	91	Oct 26	90½	91
Do., do., registered	93⅜	Mar 13	92⅞	May 8	93¼	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77	Jan 20	70	Sep 21	71½	Oct 28	71	72
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	112½	Jun 16	107	Jan 4	111	Sept 13	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	92½	Au 25, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	102	Jul 14	95	Jan 3	96¾	Oct 25	95½	97
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jul 6	111¼	Jul 6	111¾	July 6	112½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	108¼	Apr 26	98¾	Jan 3	106	Oct 20	104	106
Midland RR. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	122	Mar 17	120	Apr 25	122	July 6	..	122½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	..	..	..	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	125¾	Jun 23	121½	Jan 16	125	Sept 15	..	126
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Sep 15	100¼	Jan 3	105	Oct 27	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	..	..	..	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	103½	Jan 11	98	Apr 20	100¾

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	108	Oct 16	107¼	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110¾	Jan 18	115½	Oct 27	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	96	Oct 5	96⅞	Oct 26	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	123	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	113¼	Sep 11	110¼	Sep 11	110¼	Sept 11	109½	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	106	Oct 27	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91⅜	Jan 3	93¼	Oct 28	93	93½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	69¼	Oct 28	69¼	69¾
Do., 1st ext g. 5s, 1944	96¼	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	94	Oct 24	93	..
Mo., K. & T of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	91⅜	Oct 26	91½	92½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	78	Oct 26	75	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	95	Oct 12	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	106⅜	Oct 27	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118	Oct 27	118	118½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116	Oct 20	116	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	97½	Oct 28	97½	98
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98½	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95½	Oct 28	95½	95¾
Pacific R. of Mo 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¾	Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½	July 10	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106¼	May 20	105¾	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¼	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	114⅜	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	110½	Oct 28	110¼	111
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	109	Oct 4	109	Oct 9	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	129	Aug 28	128	129½
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	128
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Aug 28	82½	Jan 4	85	Oct 28	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108	Oct 2	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Sept 11	..	132
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	106¼	Oct 23	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¼	Oct 4	112¼	Oct 25	112	..
Do., do., registered	117⅝	Jan 30	111¼	Oct 3	111¼	Oct 3	112	112½
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	106¼	Oct 10	106¼	Oct 24	106¼	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 26	105¾	Oct 16	105¾	Oct 16	106¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	106	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	103¼	104
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	103	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	101⅝	Sep 9	106⅝	Sept 12	103¼	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	101	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Sep 19	110¼	Oct 28	110	110½
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111¼	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	97	Oct 16	97¼	Oct 28	96	97½
Do., do., registered	..	May 25	97	Oct 17	97¼	Oct 17	..	..
Lake Shore col. tr. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	97½	Oct 19	97¾	Oct 28	98	98½
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	97	Oct 25	97	Oct 25	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	113¼	Oct 27	113¼	113½
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	113	Oct 25	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17, 98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A., 1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	103¼	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	103	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	125⅞	Oct 17	126½	Oct 25	..	127½
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¼	Oct 3	103¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 25	103¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	July 18	114⅛	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114⅜	Sept 14	114½	Sept 14	..	116
Do., g. 3½s, 1900	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	108⅞	Oct 26	109	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 5	108	Oct 10	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24, 98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼	Sept 27	110¼	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 25, 98	118	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105	Oct 19	105	Oct 28	105	105½
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	104	Oct 20	104	Oct 23	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	188⅝	Oct 23	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	123½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	118	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	112¼	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	105	Oct 27	104	105
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	133
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101	Oct 12	102⅜	Oct 28	102⅜	102½
Do., registered	104⅜	May 12	102	Jul 14	102¼	Oct 3	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65	Oct 3	65¾	Oct 27	65½	65¾
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66	Sept 21	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	92
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	121½	Oct 7	112	Jan 6	120	Oct 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	133	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	125	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	124	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100½	Oct 26	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	92¾	Oct 26	92¼	92¾
Ogden & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	104	Oct 24	103	Sep 27	103	Oct 24	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	75½	Oct 26	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108½	Oct 25	103	Jul 26	108½	Oct 26	108	110
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	103¼	Oct 17	103¼	Oct 17	103¼	Oct 17	103¼	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114	Oct 16	115	Oct 28	114	115
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115½	Mar 9	115½	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼	Aug 18	97½	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	98	Oct 25	96	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100	Oct 26	98	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	130	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	118	Jul 14	114	Oct 17	114	Oct 17	113¼	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	113¼	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105½	Mar 15	105⅝	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	141	Oct 23	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	119½	Oct 4	119½	Oct 4	119¼	Oct 4	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	105¼	Sep 11	105¼	Sept 11	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	114	Oct 19	113¼	Jun 2	114	Oct 19	..	114
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 6s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	90	June 24	95	99
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	98¾	Oct 11	..	..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 26	98¼	Jan 31	99½	Oct 12	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85¾	Jan 7	87½	Oct 27	87½	87¾
Do., do., registered	89¼	Jun 29	86	Oct 17	87	Oct 21	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	97¾	Oct 27	97	97¾
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88	June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102½	Feb 3	104	May 2	106¼	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	..	74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	87	Oct 27	79¼	Jul 11	87	Oct 27	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	Sept 17	..	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112¼	May 5	114½	Sept 15	..	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	..	116
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	118¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124¾	Oct 21	124¼	126
De., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109¾	Oct 27	109¼	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	100½	Oct 3	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	105	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	84¾	Oct 26	83	85
St. L. & S. F., S. W Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100	Oct 4	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	98	Aug 14	93	Aug 11	96	Sept 26	..	94½
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	92¼	Oct 27	92¼	92¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66¾	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	61¼	Oct 28	61¼	61¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	106	Mar 7	111½	Oct 25	110¼	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	119	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	100½	Oct 16	100½	Oct 16	108	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 15	99	Aug 11	99¾	Aug 28	100	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	121½	Sept 13	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	123	Oct 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¾	Mar 8	143	Oct 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 20	112¾	Jan 5	115½	Oct 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29, 97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	102½	Oct 21	103	Oct 27	103	104
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 13, 98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	135	Oct 23	132	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113½	Jan 24	117	Oct 6	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	112	Sept 28	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	106½	Sept 28	..	..
San F., & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Oct 2	112¾	Oct 2	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con g. 6s, 193	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	124	128½
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	110	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.								
Do., g. 4s, Cent. Pacific col., 1949	87¼	Mar 16	82½	Oct 14	83¾	Oct 28	83¾	84
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	102⅞	May 25	98	Oct 13	99¼	Oct 28	99¼	99¾
Do., mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, 1929	89¼	Mar 2	83	Oct 13	83½	Oct 28	83½	83¾
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	108	Oct 17	108	Oct 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103⅜	Oct 28	103	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	109¼	Oct 19	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	113	Sep 25	108	Oct 5	110	Oct 19	110	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	86½	Oct 2	87	Oct 21	..	87
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	79¾	Oct 27	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	103⅜	Oct 23	102½	103¼
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	114¼	Oct 26	112	113½
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107	Sept 12	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107¾	Oct 25	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	98⅜	Oct 28	98	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113⅝	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	103¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 20	105¼	Aug 3	100	..
North. R'y of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	108¾	Oct 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108½	Aug 14	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	107⅜	Oct 10	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	103⅜	Sep 21	103¾	Sept 25	103⅜	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116	Oct 24	116	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	119	Jun 14	115	Jan 6	118	Oct 24	118	119
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	119¾	Jul 28	120	Aug 17	121½	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 16	119	Jan 9	124½	May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅜	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126⅜	June 24	122	123½
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	101	Oct 9	100	Mar 17	101	Oct 9	100	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	105¾	Oct 6	105½	Oct 23	105	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 19	110	Jan 5	114	Sept 11	..	112½
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	115	Aug 11	113½	May 13	115	Aug 11	..	112½
Do., serial, Series D	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	102	Oct 13	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	94	Jan 31	90	Feb 23	90	Feb 23	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	120½	Apr 14	117	Aug 22	118	Oct 18	..	..
South Caro. ina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	111	Apr 27	102½	Jan 3	109¼	Oct 24	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	113	Oct 2	112¾	Jun 15	113	Oct 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	114½	May 8	114½	May 8	114½	May 8	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	106	Mar 22	104	Jun 7	104½	June 27	101	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	116⅞	Jul 14	109¼	Jan 9	115	Oct 27	114	115
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	56	Apr 24	45¾	Jan 27	50

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 28, total transactions included 3,415,743 shares of stock, $13,422,000 bonds, including $102,600 Government and $50,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 29, '98.	Oct. 28, '99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	1,993,871	3,415,743	*1,421,872
Banks	222	20	202
Mining	16,250	7,700	8,550

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Oct. 29, '98.	Oct. 28, '99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$13,076,000	$13,422,000	$4,654,600
State	2,000	50,500	*48,500
Government	1,285,670	102,600	1,183,070

*Increase.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$10,228,815
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	9,298,255
From Jan. 1, 1899	424,464,971
From Jan. 1, 1898	354,232,417

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1899	$13,716,125
Week ended Oct. 25, 1898	8,612,107
From Jan. 1, 1899	371,154,415
From Jan. 1, 1898	386,058,907

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$28,954
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	1,017,060
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,397,602
From Jan. 1, 1898	95,230,802

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$50,567
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	273,582
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,961,146
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,843,744

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	$743,478
From Jan. 1, 1898	86,387,058

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$21,613
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,563,544

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$84,172
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	31,391
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,238,358
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,064,122

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$685,368
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	994,116
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,262,032
From Jan. 1, 1898	38,891,577

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$601,196
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	962,725
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,973,674
From Jan. 1, 1898	36,827,455

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$113,126
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	1,048,451
From Jan. 1, 1899	16,685,960
From Jan. 1, 1898	97,294,924

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$735,935
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	1,267,698
From Jan. 1, 1899	64,223,178
From Jan. 1, 1898	47,735,321

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 27, 1899	$622,809
From Jan. 1, 1899	47,537,218
Week ended Oct. 28, 1898	219,247

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$49,559,603

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $1,597,450. The banks now hold $3,038,525 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $4,766,900, an increase in specie of $662,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $750,200, a decrease in deposits of $6,740,200, and an increase in circulation of $88,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 28, '99.	Oct. 21, '99.	Oct. 29, '98.
Loans	$695,770,000	$700,543,900	$687,232,600
Specie	144,336,900	143,674,300	161,346,500
Legal tenders	49,110,500	49,680,700	55,138,600
Net deposits	761,635,700	768,375,700	761,574,200
Circulation	15,815,400	15,727,400	15,538,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Oct. 28, '99	Oct. 21, '99.	Oct. 29, '98.
Specie	$144,336,900	$143,674,300	$161,346,500
Legal tenders	49,110,500	49,680,700	55,138,600
Total reserve	$193,447,400	$193,535,000	$216,485,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	190,408,875	192,003,925	190,393,550
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$3,038,525	$1,441,075	$26,091,550

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,603,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,649,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,618,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,458,325	57,320,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,423,500	58,536,925
March 11	22,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,750
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,577,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,402,675	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,900	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,825
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,063,700	8,272,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400
Oct. 7	613,200	18,743,600	13,485,500
Oct. 14	1,177,350	19,661,550	14,614,500
Oct. 21	1,441,075	23,412,325	22,904,700
Oct. 28	3,038,525	26,091,550	24,271,800

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$3,038,525	1894	$63,864,900
1898	26,091,550	1893	48,787,475
1897	24,271,800	1892	34,865,075
1896	17,465,225	1891	12,338,525
1895	17,594,400	1890	701,975

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	116	117
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	102	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn City & New, 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Central Crosstown	270	300
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	335	360
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	101½	103
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus Railway	24½	26
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	150
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	104	116
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St	390	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	89	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	90	92
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	110	113
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	29	..
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	102	..
Ninth Avenue	190	..
North Jersey Street Ry	35¾	37
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	17	18
Rochester Railway con. 5s	108	112
Second Avenue stock	200	202
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	116	118
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	115	118
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	105	107
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	29	31
Worcester Traction pf	104½	..

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	63	..
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	32	34
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	94¼	94¾
Union Ferry	42½	43½
Union Ferry bonds	102½	163½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	210	225
Atlantic	195	205
Bankers'	227	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	2100	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	300	350
City	360	..
Colonial	395	..
Continental	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1350	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Flatbush	160	..
Franklin	300	..
German-American	30	40
Guaranty	655	..
Hamilton	262½	..
International Banking & Trust	158	168
Kings County	340	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	..	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	152	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	390	..
Mercantile	800	..
Metropolitan	425	450
Nassau	180	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	800	850
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
North American	155	161
People's	300	..
Produce Exchange	185	200
Real Estate Trust Co	300	..
Standard	210	..
State	410	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	..
Trust Company of America	232	234
Union	1425	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	535	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	295	..
Williamsburg	..	220

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	110
Continental	530	550
Eagle	240	247
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	85	100
German-American	510	520
Germania	285	300
Greenwich	175	185
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	..	170
Home	228	233
Kings County	175	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	..
New York	97	105
Niagara	175	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	110	120
Phenix, Brooklyn	190	195
Rutgers	..	100

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	120	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	435	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	185	195
Astor National	485	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	240	..
Butchers & Drovers'	0	..
Central	180	..
Chase	425	..
Chatham	310	..
Chemical	3900	4100
Citizens'	149	..
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	180	..
Commerce	250	265
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	365	..
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2800	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	400	410
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	235	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	740	..
Hide & Leather	120	..
Home	125	140
Importers & Traders'	525	..
Irving	172	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	275	..
Lincoln	700	..
Manhattan	260	275
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	200	210
Mercantile	193	..
Merchants'	174	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	275	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	575	..
New York	250	270
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	88	92
North America	200	210
Oriental	190	200
Pacific	170	185
Park	490	..
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	500	..
Produce Exchange	122	130
Republic	200	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	260	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	200	..
Western	..	360
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	101	102
Amalgamated Copper	84¼	84¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	40	42
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf	79	80
American Air Power	45	50
American Bank Note Co.	47	50
American Bicycle	22	..
American Bicycle pf.	63	..
American Bicycle Bonds	90	92
American Ginning	21	23
American Graphophone	13	13⅞
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	80	90
American Typefounders'	54	55
American Wool Goods	25⅞	26⅛
American Wool Goods pf.	81⅝	82⅛
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	10⅛	10½
Asphalt Company of America	16	17½
Barney & Smith Car	18	22
Barney & Smith Car pf.	72	80
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	31	33
Beet Sugar pf.	81	83
Bliss, E. W.	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	10	10¾
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Central Fireworks	13½	15
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	343	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton sub.	100	100½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	93	95
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	19	25
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	50	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	75	81
Distilling Co. of America	12⅝	..
Distilling Co. of America pf.	40	..
Eastman Kodak Co.	105	..
Electric Axle, Light and Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	19	21
Electric Boat pf.	..	41¾
Electric Vehicle	70	76
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	30
General Carriage	..	30
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
General Electric Automobile	10	13
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	24	25
Havana Commercial pf.	64	65
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	88	92
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	114	118
Illinois Transportation	3½	4½
International Pump	20⅜	21¼
International Pump pf., ex div.	70½	72
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
J. B. Stetson com.	100	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com	3	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	15	..
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf.	115	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	6½	7½
Mergenthaler Linotype	207	210
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
National Gramophone	68	70
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf.	75	78
National Tube	46½	47
National Tube pf., ex div.	98	98¾
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	7	8
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102½	104
N. Y. Transportation	15	16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	29	31
Otis Elevator pf.	90	92
Penn. Salt Mfg.	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg Coal subs.	100	102
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	24	23¼
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Royal Baking Powder	98½	99
Rubber Goods	31	31½
Rubber Goods pf.	84¾	85
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	160
St. Louis subs.	135½	137
St. Louis com., when issued	..	31
St. Louis pf., when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	575
Sloss-Sheffield subs	135	140
Sloss-Sheffield	39	41
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	78	79
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil of New Jersey	466	468
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	102¼	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Trow Directory	50	60
*Union Copper	..	29
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf.	70	71
Union Typewriter com.	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf., ex div.	112	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf., ex div.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery com.	35	36
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	25¼
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf.	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅛	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf.	105	109

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	83
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Central Union Gas bonds	103½	106
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	120	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104¼	106¾
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consol. Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106¼
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas bonds	89½	90¾
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	48	52
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	68	73
Grand Rapids stock	105	..
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	43	48
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	63	68
Indianapolis stock	102	108
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	50	55
Lafayette 1st 6s	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	43	48
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	63	68
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	280	310
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf.	54	57
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	97¼	97¾
New England Gas & Coke	23	24
New England Gas & C. bonds	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	43	48
Ohio & Indiana bonds	63	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	142	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17	..
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	106	107
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	125	130
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	304	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	210	215
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	145
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	280	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	277	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	145	155
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	279	..
Valley of New York	112	..

Calendar for the Week.

Continued from Page 1.

Rio Grande Western Railway.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Third Avenue Railroad.—Books close for annual meeting.
United Electric Light and Power Company, Baltimore.—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Company.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Worthington (H. R.) Company.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

American Cotton Company.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

Baltimore and Ohio Railway.—Books close for annual meeting.
Detroit City Gas Company.—Books close.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.—Books close.

Outside Securities.

At the close of last week's trading in the market for outside securities there seemed more ground than for some weeks for the hope that marked improvement in that market is at hand. It is true that the market did not show a uniformly upward tendency, but enough strength was shown and advances were numerous enough to give rise to a fairly general feeling of confidence in the immediate future of the market. After so many weeks of extreme dullness, the two days of activity at the end of last week were very grateful to all interested in the market, and it was not strange that it brought about a better feeling. If the activity and strength which marked the trading in several stocks on Friday and Saturday extends this week to other stocks, it may certainly be said that a marked change has occurred in the conditions prevailing in the market for outside securities. As yet activity is confined to relatively few issues, and the upward movement, if such a movement has really started, has not yet extended to the stocks which during the past few weeks have been most depressed.

It can hardly be said that the past week has brought about any great change in the conditions affecting the market unless it be that there is now less fear as to the future of the money market. That conditions in that market are likely to continue to improve seems, from the expressions of those qualified to judge of the matter, very probable, and renewed ease in the money market is likely to be followed by a considerable increase in the amount of curb market transactions.

That the stocks of the American Hide and Leather Company were put upon the market during the week is perhaps an indication of the view of the future of the market taken by the large interests connected with that company, and it can scarcely be viewed as other than a proof of confidence in the immediate future of the outside market. It is true that in many sections of the market stocks will encounter many difficulties in an upward movement, and it is not unlikely that considerable irregularity will accompany a large increase in transactions, but there is much to indicate that from this time on the market is much more likely to improve than to suffer further losses. Liquidation and a certain amount of forced selling are still going on, but the amount of such sales is small. And again and again evidence is furnished of the fact that the supply of stocks at present prices is very limited in most issues. Even in stocks representing a very large capitalization, and which may in distinguishing them from more substantial stocks be called speculative, a little determined buying generally ends in a sharp advance in the price of the stock. During the past week the industrial group has furnished the most active and some of the strongest stocks.

The trading in the new American Hide and Leather stocks was perhaps the most noteworthy incident of the week, especially inasmuch as these issues were the first to be traded in in really large amount. The transactions in the American Hide and Leather stocks to some extent stimulated business in other issues, and as these stocks advanced steadily their influence on the general list was favorable. The opening sales in American Hide and Leather common were made at 27½, and the first sale in the preferred stock at 79½. On Thursday, when the first trades were made, there was little stock offered and few transactions were recorded, but on the following day and on Saturday there was heavy trading in the new stocks. The total transactions in American Hide and Leather for these two days amounted to over 15,000 shares. Though insiders seemed to be the principal buyers of the stocks, brokers reported that a fair amount of the stock bought went to persons who seemed to be acting for outsiders. This conclusion was naturally more or less a matter of conjecture. The common stock sold as high as 31⅛ and the preferred as high as 81½. The former closed at 31⅛ bid, an advance of 3⅝ points over the opening sale, and the preferred at 81¼ bid, an advance of 1¾ points.

Amalgamated Copper suffered a good deal during the week, and after a period of fairly active trading closed with a net loss of 3¾ points. There seemed to be a good deal of liquidation in the stock, but the decline was also due in part to bear manipulation. Traders seemed to be pretty generally bearish on the stock, and there was a considerable amount of short selling. On Saturday there was a particularly sharp decline, which carried Amalgamated Copper down to 83⅝ points, the lowest figure at which the stock has sold, being more than a point below the lowest figure at which the stock sold at the time of the first heavy decline which Amalgamated Copper suffered after the support given the stock by insiders was withdrawn.

Distilling of America was not very actively traded in, and its course was somewhat irregular. A certain amount of selling, which was said to be in great part forced liquidation, brought the price of the common stock down to 12 and forced the preferred stock below 40. On Saturday, however, the stock received some support, and it seemed that most of the weakly held stock had reached stronger hands. The bids for both issues of the stock were substantially advanced on Saturday without meeting much stock, and in fact on that day there were at the close no offerings in either the common or preferred stock. The former closed at 12⅝ bid and the latter at 40 bid.

Bay State Gas was on several days quite active, the week's trading in this stock amounting probably to about 20,000 shares. It suffered a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point, closing at 1⅝ bid, against 1⅝ bid on the previous Saturday. Most of the stock was said to come from New York holders of the stock who, apparently, had grown tired of the stock because it failed to show any improvement, and seemed rather to be dropping constantly though slowly.

Rubber Goods came into prominence on Friday, when a sharp upward movement was started in both the common and the preferred stocks. The rise was explained the following day by the report that the company was about to acquire the Hartford Rubber Works, which would very materially increase its facilities for the manufacture of tires. And as this branch of the company's business is said to be one of the most profitable, the acquisition of the Hartford Rubber Works was viewed as a new advantage. The common stock sold up to 31¼, gaining 4½ points net, and the preferred stock reached 85, and ended the week with a net gain of 3¼ points.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Oct. 28. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*210	Oct. 13	*206½	May 11	*210	Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	....	Sept. 29, 1899 $1	..	....	..	....	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
140	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144	Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,900	.... ..	41½	Mar. 13	29	June 1	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	....	..	....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**B. & O. Southwest.** pf., tr. r.	19,767,300	.... ..	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	8¾	Sept. 15, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	Oct., 1899 1	..	....	..	....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.... ..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
118	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
94¾	95	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 ¾	92½	Oct. 11	85	Feb. 20	92¼	Oct. 11, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.... ..	..	....	..	....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Oct. 2, 1899 $2.25	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899 3	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
175	..	Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Aug. 21, 1899 3½	185	Sept. 1	170	Jan. 16	175	Oct. 10, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	....	..	....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1½	..	....	..	....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	.... ..	16¾	Jan. 26	9	July 5	10¾	Oct. 14, 1899
119	122	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	126½	Sept. 7	88	Jan. 6	122¼	Oct. 16, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	.... ..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 1¾	180¾	Aug. 30	180	Jan. 26	180	Jan. 26, 1899
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	54	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
85	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1899 3¾	..	....	..	....	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
90	94	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 16, 1899 2½	98½	Sept. 9	70	Jan. 7	*97	Sept. 26, 1899
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.... ..	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	*20	Aug. 25, 1899
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58	July 26, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	*18	Oct. 4, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.... ..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	21½	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	Oct., 1899 1½	..	....	..	....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	†Oct. 2, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.... ..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
103	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
3¾	4½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,640,400	.... ..	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	4	Sept. 12, 1899
18	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	22½	Aug. 26	16	May 2	*18	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.... ..	9	Aug. 17	9	Aug. 17	9	Aug. 17, 1899
39	42	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½	63½	Feb. 23	40	Sept. 14	40	Oct. 20, 1899
67	77	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	*77¼	Oct. 21, 1899
102	103	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1899 2½	102½	May 18	95	May 9	101	Oct. 19, 1899
198	205	Lake Shore & Mich. So	49,466,500	July 28, 1899 3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	207	Sept. 28, 1899
10	20	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.... ..	39	Apr. 25	5	Jan. 25	*9	Oct. 12, 1899
65	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,875,000	July 1, 1899 2	70	Sept. 28	58	Apr. 24	70	Sept. 28, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 5	..	....	..	....	*152	May 31, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	....	..	....	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.... ..	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
8	9	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	.... ..	87⅜	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	87⅜	Oct. 18, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	..	....	..	....	*350	Nov. 10, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 14, 1899 1½	..	....	..	....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
88½	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	*75	Sept. 19, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.... ..	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7	Aug. 18, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, 1898 1	52	Jan. 23	33	June 2	*44½	Oct. 6, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	11,000,000	July 11, 1899 2	77¾	Sept. 22	68¾	June 16	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	....	..	....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
380	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.... ..	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	4	Oct. 17, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 2½	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85	Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
89	91	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	Oct. 10, 1899 1½	100	Aug. 17	80	Feb. 10	93⅞	Oct. 21, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Youghi	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.... ..	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9	2	Oct. 3, 1899
7	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	June 7	8½	Oct. 10, 1899
102	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131	Oct. 6, 1899
101	..	**St. Paul & Duluth** pf	4,099,600	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	106	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 5	102	Oct. 17, 1899
58½	60	Silver Bullion certificates	.... ..	.... ..	65	Apr. 28	59	Sept. 25	59¾	Oct. 2, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 3, 1899 1	..	....	..	....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	....	..	....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	July, 1899 2½	..	....	..	....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	150	Aug. 22	111	Jan. 4	*150	Oct. 18, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	.... ..	..	....	..	....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	....	..	....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Oct. 20, 1899
40	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	40	Oct. 20, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	73	Apr. 17	38	Jan. 3	62	Oct. 17, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,692,200	Oct. 1, 1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	137	Oct. 19, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1899 1½	..	....	..	....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	..	....	..	....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	25	U. S. Flour Milling	3,500,000	.... ..	58¼	Sept. 15	20	Oct. 11	20	Oct. 11, 1899
..	50	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	.... ..	78½	Sept. 15	50	Sept. 20	*50	Sept. 28, 1898
165	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	..	....	..	....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	....	..	....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	....	..	....	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	.... ..	..	....	..	....	*68	Sept. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93⅛	Mar. 6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
50	57	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	.... ..	64	Jan. 30	50	June 29	57	Oct. 9, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †And $12.50 extra.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 4@10 per cent., closing on Saturday at 6 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £861,807 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.46, became 44.43 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 5 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,625,000f gold and 3,575,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@4.83⅛ for sixty days, $4.87 for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21⅛ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—16 2-3 @20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ off over $200; selling, par over $200. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—$1.25 discount.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 28	$1,099,029,140	$54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,292,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
*Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,308
Sept. 23	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	986,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,668,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	963,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,020,859,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,605,319
†July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	65,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
†June 3	954,342,883	56,274,997
May 27	1,251,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,853,511	77,221,264
May 6	1,430,472,965	72,053,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,339,167	69,915,694
March 25	1,247,947,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,569	74,090,201
†Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	59,387,272
†Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,138,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,245,118
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,190,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,989	45,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,834,953
Dec. 10	964,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,758,114	51,224,114
†Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,257
Nov. 19	1,095,708,463	49,312,197
†Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,398,371	49,345,430
Oct. 29	781,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,824

*Four days. †Five days.

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DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 13	Oct. 20
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 9
Choct., Ok. & Gulf	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
Choct., Ok. & Gulf pf.	2½	Oct. 31	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
C. H. & Dayton new pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 8	Oct. 27	Nov. 11
Cin., San. & Cleveland pf.	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Ga. South. & Fla. 1st pf.	2½	Nov. 8	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Ga. South. & Fla. 2d pf.	3	Nov. 8	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 2
North & West Branch	4	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 24
Pitts., Va. & Charleston	3½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Rome, W. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Syracuse, Gen. & Corn. (quarter)	¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Albany, N. Y., (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Brooklyn City & Newtown	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Central Traction (Pittsburg)	1½	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Chi. Union Tract. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Coney Island & Bklyn. (quarter)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
Consol. Tract. (Pittsburg) pf.	3	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 16
Duquesne Tract. (Pittsburg)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Exeter, Hamp. & Amesb. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Glens F., S. H. & Ft. Ed. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Pittsburg Traction	3½	Oct. 31	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
United El. Light & P. pf. (Balt.)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Worcester & Marlborough St. Ry.	2½	Nov. 15	.....	.....
BANK STOCKS.				
American Exchange National	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Fourteenth Street	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Germania	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Greenwich	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2
Lincoln National (quarter)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Lincoln National (extra)	6	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Nassau	4	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
National City	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Pacific (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Central (bi-monthly)	5	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Farmers' Loan & Trust (extra)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Land Title & Trust Co. (Phila.)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 11	Nov. 2
New York Security and Trust	10	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	Nov. 2
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
American Car & F'dry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 3
American Cotton pf.	4	Nov. 2	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
American District Telegraph	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
American Ice	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Am. Steel Casting	3	Oct. 31	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
Am. Tin Plate pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 30	Oct. 20	Oct. 30
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Mining	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)	¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Bethlehem Iron (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$4	Nov. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 10
Boston & Montana Mining (extra)	$11	Nov. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 10
Cambria Steel	2½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Canton Company	50c	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Central Oil (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Claflin (H. B.) Co. 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Claflin (H. B.) Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 2
Columbian Mfg. Co. (Boston)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
Daylight Prism common (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Daylight Prism pf. (extra)	2	Oct. 31	.....	.....
Detroit City Gas	2½	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 16
Ed. El. Ill., Boston, (quarter)	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 18	Nov. 2
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 13	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
Finance Co., Pa., 2d pf. (quarter)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Harrison Brothers & Co. (special)	$2.00	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Harrison Bros. & Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Hudson River Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Int. Steam Pump pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Nov. 2
Jackson (Mich.) Gas	2	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Mass. Elec. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 13	Dec. 2
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 15
New Haven Iron & Steel (quarter)	30c	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Otis Company (Boston)	5	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
Pacific Coast	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (extra)	5-12	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (extra)	1-3	Nov. 1	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
Pullman's Palace Car Co. (quarter)	2	Nov. 15	.....	.....
Railway Eq. Co. of Minn.	3	Nov. 1	.....	.....
United Electric Securities pf.	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
United States Express	1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
United States Rubber	1	Oct. 31	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 31	Oct. 14	Nov. 1
Warwick Iron & Steel (quarter)	2	Nov. 10	.....	.....
Warwick Iron & Steel (extra)	½	Nov. 10	.....	.....
Welsbach Incandescent G. L.	1	Nov. 20	.....	.....
Worthington (H. R.) Co. pf.	3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 19	Nov. 2

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Baltimore & Ohio	Nov. 4	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Sept. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 1	Annual
Chicago Union Traction	.....	.....	Nov. 20	Special
Manhattan	Oct. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 8	Annual
Pullman's Palace Car	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Special
Third Avenue	Nov. 1	Nov. 16	Nov. 15	Annual
Welsbach Commercial Co.	Oct. 31	Nov. 17	Nov. 16	Annual

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